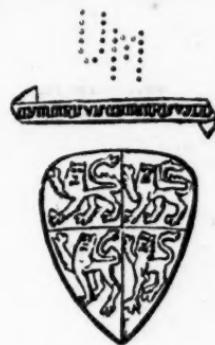


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Archæologia Cambrensis.

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THE CELTIC ELEMENT IN THE DIALECTIC WORDS OF THE COUNTIES OF NORTH-AMPTON AND LEICESTER.

In a late communication to the *Archæologia Cambrensis* I have pointed out that the author of the *Conquest of England* has abandoned in this work his former position with regard to the race that inhabited England at the time of the Saxon invasion. His first statement was that this race had been wholly dispossessed and destroyed by their Teutonic invaders. The slaughter had been so complete that the race had disappeared ; or if some still lingered as slaves round the homesteads of their conquerors, their number must have been very small. Even the existence of this scanty remnant was doubtful. Practically the population of England was exclusively of Low German or Scandinavian origin ; it had no Celtic element large enough to have any appreciable influence in the formation of the English people.

This dogmatic assertion was afterwards modified. It was admitted that in a part of England said to be occupied by the Wealhcyn, or Welsh race, there was a blending of British and Saxon blood ; but then, from the eastern coast to an indistinct line drawn from the Yorkshire moorlands to the Cotswolds and Selwood, there lay a people of "wholly English blood". In this vehement assertion a challenge is implied to prove the

contrary. The statement is supposed to be absolutely certain, and it is made with a rather defiant air. I accept the challenge, and am content to refer the question to the judgment of Englishmen after they have considered the evidence which I shall lay before them. I engage to prove that a large Celtic element exists in the part which is assumed to be purely Teutonic ; as large, in fact, as in the part where it is now admitted there was a blending of races.

As it is impossible, within reasonable limits, to examine the dialectic words of every county in England, I must make choice of some part that may be fairly taken as a representative of the whole. After some hesitation I have selected the counties of Northampton and Leicester as the best representatives of the country lying between the eastern counties and the line within which a mingled race is allowed to exist. Any other part would answer my purpose equally well if an adequate glossary of its dialectic words has been published. I select these two counties because,—(1), they are remote from the line within which a mingled population is now admitted ; (2), there can have been little connection, if any, between this part of the country and Wales or Ireland since the time of the Saxon conquest ; and (3), there are no parts difficult of access, where a conquered race might have found shelter from their foes, as in North Lancashire or Cumberland. In this part, if there was not a complete destruction of the Celtic race, there must have been an early mixture of races, as there is no probability of the Celtic population being able to maintain itself, even for a comparatively short time, as a separate people.

The part that I have chosen is not the most favourable for my purpose. For Northamptonshire there is a fair glossary of dialectic words by Miss Baker, published in 1854 ; and for Leicestershire, a glossary of such words was formed by the late Dr. Evans of Market Bosworth, and published in 1848. An edition of the latter was issued by the English Dialectic Society

in 1881. This was edited, with additions, by Dr. Sebastian Evans; but it is not rich in purely dialectic words. Unless such words have been driven out by the uniform teaching of our School Boards, it is probable that if the inquiry can be carried on by some one who has been familiar with the dialect from his youth, many more such words would be brought forward to the advantage of my argument. If in these circumstances I shall be able to prove that there was a blending of races here, I may reasonably demand that the proof shall suffice for other parts of England.

The eastern counties are separately considered in their dialectic element in order to show that along the east coast, from the Thames valley to Northumberland, the Celtic race that occupied the land before the Saxon conquest was allied to the Gaels. This Gaelic race had spread over the whole country, though sparsely in some parts, before the coming of the Cymric race; but along the whole eastern line, from the county of Kent to Scotland, it maintained in this part a predominant position.¹

¹ My authorities for the dialectic words of the two chosen counties are:—

1. A Glossary of Northamptonshire Words, by A. E. Baker. 1854. (H.)
2. Leicestershire Words and Phrases, by A. B. Evans, D.D. 1847. (L.)
3. An enlarged edition of No. 2, by Dr. Sebastian Evans. E. D. S. 1881. (L.)
4. The Glossary of Midland Words, Leicestershire being the centre, contained in Marshall's "Rural Economy of the Midland District." E. D. S. 1873. (L., M.)
5. Archaic and Provincial Words, by Halliwell-Phillips. (H.)
6. Old Country and Farming Words, by J. Britten. E. D. S. 1880. (B.)

For the eastern counties:—

1. Provincial Words current in Lincolnshire, by J. E. Brodgen. 1866.
2. A Glossary of Words used in Holderness. E. D. S. 1877.
3. A Glossary of North Country Words, by J. T. Brockett. 1846.
4. A Glossary of Words used in the Neighbourhood of Whitby. E. D. S. 1876.
5. The Vocabulary of East Anglia, by the Rev. R. Forby. 1830.
6. Suffolk Words and Phrases, by E. Moore. 1823.
7. A Border Glossary. Alnwick, *circa* 1820.

THE COUNTIES OF NORTHAMPTON AND LEICESTER.

ANGLO-CELTIC.

Agog, anxious, eager (N.)

CELTIC.

W. *gogi*, to shake or quake

“Literally on the jog or start, from *gog*, synonymous with *jog* or *shog*, a goggmire or quagmire.” (Wedgewood, s. v.) To the W. *gogi* may be added the Gaelic *gog*, to shake the head, to nod ; Manx, *goghyr*, hope, expectation ; and Arm. *gogéa*, railler, critiquer ; a fluttering motion, being used to denote both expectation and a jibing attack. Professor Skeat says that *agog* is of Scandinavian origin, from O. N. *gægiaz*, “to be all agog, to bend eagerly forward and peep.” Haldersen explains it as *latenter prospectare* ; Egilsson as *furtim prospectare, curiosis oculis inspicere*. The latter connects it with *gægr*, obliquitas. Its primary meaning seems to be, to peep slyly.

| | |
|--|--|
| <i>Akker</i> , ¹ to shake or tremble (N.). | S. W. <i>achreth</i> , trembling; <i>creth</i> , quaking, shivering ; Ir. Gael. <i>crith</i> , id. |
| <i>Alger</i> , quick-witted, keen, sharp (N.); O. N. <i>algiöldr</i> , <i>algiörr</i> , perfectus, consummatus ; i.e., fully done or achieved | W. <i>al</i> , great, high, very ; as <i>al-ban</i> , very high ; <i>egr</i> , for <i>eger</i> ; Ir. Gael. <i>gér</i> , gear, sharp ; Lat. <i>acer</i> |
| <i>Asker</i> , a newt or lizard. <i>Lacerta palustris</i> . (N.) “ <i>Ask</i> , a water-newt” (N.). Hall. | Gael. <i>asc</i> , a snake, an adder ; <i>aschu</i> (water-dog), an eel ; Ir. <i>easga</i> , id. |
| <i>Aslosh</i> , aside. “Stand <i>aslosh</i> , wool ye?” (L.) | Ir. Gael. <i>a</i> , in, on, as <i>a bhos</i> , on this side ; <i>slaos</i> , side, flank, side of a hill |
| <i>Aunty</i> , frisky ; spoken of horses ; usually and properly written <i>haunty</i> or <i>hanty</i> . Halliwell has the latter form. From <i>anticky</i> (Evans) | W. <i>hawntus</i> , animated, brisk ; <i>hawnt</i> , alacrity, briskness |
| <i>Aust</i> , to dare (L.); <i>oss</i> (Lanc.); Lat. <i>audeo</i> | W. <i>osi</i> , to dare, to attempt |
| <i>Avern</i> , uncouth in person, dress, and manners. A slatternly, overgrown girl would be called a great <i>avern</i> thing (N.) | W. <i>hafr</i> , a slattern ; <i>hafren</i> , a slatternly woman, a trollop |

¹ I am obliged to bring forward words that have appeared in former lists because many Celtic words are common to Northamptonshire and other districts, and are required here to make my argument as complete for the counties now under consideration as for Lancashire and elsewhere.

ANGLO-CELTIC.

Azzled, chapped. "My hands are soazzled" (L.). Cf. *hazzle* or *azzle*, to dry slightly (L.)

Badge, to cut and tie up beans in shocks (L.); only to cut them; *Bag*, "to bag peas is to cut them with a hook or bill" (N.). S.

Badger, a corn-dealer (N., L.)

CELTIC.

Probably the word means inflamed, and has a relation to Ir. Gael. *as*, to kindle a fire, to set on fire; Manx, *as*, fire; *ascaid*, boil, pus-tule; Sans. *ush*, to burn

W. Arm. *bach*, hook; Ir. Gael. *bac*, id.; *bachall*, clipping, shearing; Manx, *bacal*, a crook

Formed as *sōger* from *soldier*. Allied to Fr. *bladier*, from a Celtic word represented by W. *blawd* (*blād*), meal; *blodiwr*, mealman; Arm. *bleúd* (one syll.), flour, meal

I think this word is of native origin,—(1), because of its general use formerly among our peasant class; (2), from the pronunciation; *d*, followed by a vowel, being often pronounced as *j*, from a Celtic usage. Thus "dead" is often pronounced *jed*, and "guardian", *gar-jeen*.

Bam, fudge (N.)

Bamboozle, to bilk, to deceive (N.), to deceive by flattery (?)

Barnish,¹ *barness*, to fill out, grow fat and well-liking (L., N.). S.

Arm. *bamein*, to deceive, to bewitch; *prim*, to strike; Corn. *bom*, a blow; Ir. Gael. *beum*, *béim*, stroke, taunt; Manx, *beim*, cut, reproach; Ir. Gael. *bosbhual* (lit. to clap hands), to applaud, extol; pron. *bōsail*, *bh* being silent

Ir. Gael. *barr*, *borr*, something large or swelling; *knop*, head, greatness; *borr*, to swell, increase; Ir., *barn*, judge, nobleman; *prim*, a great man; Arm. *barra* for *bar-na*, to fill up; Corn. *bor*; Ir. *barr*, fat

In the Celtic languages *-as* or *-es* (here *ess* and *ish*) is a verbal formative. (Zeuss², 535.)

Bash. A pig is said to *bash* when it dwindle and declines in flesh (N.); Fr. *abaisser*, to lower

Bat, a club, a blow (L., N.)
Battin, a narrow deal board, $7\frac{1}{2}$ ins. by $2\frac{1}{2}$ ins.; when wider it is called a *plank* (N., L.)

W. *basu*, to make shallow, to lower; *bas*, low; non *profundus*, *depressus* (Dav.); Corn. *basse*, to fall, lower, abate

Ir. Gael. *bat*, *bata*, stick, staff; v. to beat; Manx, *bad*; Arm. *baz*, id.; Ir. Gael. *baitin*=*batin*, a little stick

¹ "To shoot and spread and *barnish* into man."

Dryden, *A Northh. Man.*

ANGLO-CELTIC.

Batter, to lean or incline,—applied to walls (N., L.); Prov. Sw. *batt-na*, to lay out, expound, to swell out

Batting, a bundle of straw (N.)

Bekay, the lower jaw of a pig (N.); Fr. *bec*, beak

Bellock, to cry or roar (N.); O. N. *baula*; Prov. Sw. *belja*, to low as kine, to bellow

Biddy, a word used to call chickens (N.)

Biggen, the under-cap of an infant (N.); Fr. *béguin*, id.

Biggen is so common as a dialectic word that I think it must have come, as the Fr. *beguin*, directly from its Celtic source.

Binge, to soak.² A heavy rain is a good *bingeing* shower. Generally applied to the soaking of tubs, etc., to prevent leakage (N. and L.). Cf. *bange*, light, small rain. (Essex) *bangy*, rainy, misty, id.

Blab, *blob*, the under-lip (N.)

Bleb or *blob*, a little bubble (N.)

Blobs, a name given to several large flowers. Water-lilies are *water-blobs* (N.). S.

From the same root (*blow*) as *bladder*. (Skeat.)

Bod, to take the husks off walnuts (N.) S.

CELTIC.

Manx, *batter*, a slope (applied to hedges), from *bai*, a slant; W. *bai*, fault, crime; prim. crookedness; Ir. Gael. *baic*, a twist, turn, crook

W. *batingen*, a sheaf of corn; probably connected with Ir. Gael. *bann* for *band*, band, chain; Sans. *bandh*, to bind

Ir. *bee*, beak, bill; Gael. *beic*=*beci*, id.: hence our dialectic form, *be-kay*; Arm. *bec*, beak, snout

-*oc* is a Celtic verbal formative.¹ Ir. Gael. *bil*, W. *bil*, mouth; Ir. *beolach*, talkative

W. *bidan*, a poor little thing

Ir. *bigeun*, *bigin*, cap, cowl, coif, hairlace; from Ir. *beag*, little; in Manx, *biggin* (little one) means a pet lamb

O. Ir. *banna*, a drop (Ir. Gl. 114); Ir. *bain*, Gael. *bainne*, a drop; *baingidh*, milky; *bainne*, milk; Manx, *bine*, a drop of liquid; *binagh*, to fall in drops; Ir. Gael. *buinne*, a stream; *buinneach*, a flux; Arm. *banné*, *bannech*, a drop, a quantity of liquid

Ir. Gael. *blob*, *blobach*, thick-lipped; Manx, *bleb*, a pustule, a blister. Cf. W. *llob*, a blockhead; prim. a lump

Arm. *pōd*, pot, any concavity that contains something; W. *pot*, a pot; *poten*, a paunch, a pudding; Ir. Gael. *bodach*, a measure equal to a pint; *pota*, a pot, a vessel;

¹ Cf. Eng. dial. *bommock*, to beat, with Corn. *bom*, a blow. In Gaelic the form is often *ich* or *aich*, as *cotaich*, to provide a coat, from *cota*, a coat; *grianaich*, to bask in the sun, from *grian*, the sun; in Irish, *igh* or *aigh*, as *cruadhaigh*, to harden, from *cruadh*, hard. (Zeuss², 487, 534.)

² Cf. Sans. *bindu*, *bindu*; Ved. a drop of water or other liquid. The Gaelic *bainne* represents an older *binda*. The *d* coming before a vowel has taken, by a Celtic usage, the sound of *j*.

ANGLO-CELTIC.

CELTIC.

Manx, *pot*, pot; *pot-veg*, a kettle;
Sans. *pōta*, a vessel, a boat

"The nearest word (to *pod*) is the Dan. *bude*, a cushion; Prov. Sw. *bude*, id." (Skeat.) The radical meaning of *pot* or *bot* is roundness. Cf. W. *bot*, any round body; and Sans. *vat* (for an older *bat*), to encompass; *vata* (*bata*), a small shell, ball, globule, a round lump; Arm. *bod*, a tuft.

Bog, to move. "Come, *bog off*" (N.); Fr. *bouger*, to stir, budge, flit (Cot.). A Celtic word. A nasalised form is *bunk* (L.).

Bogie, a spectre (N. and L.)
Bugaboo, bugbear, hobgoblin (N.)

Bommock, to move awkwardly and strike clumsily (N.); properly, to strike

Bonny, good, jolly, pretty, etc., especially applicable to a healthy plumpness (L.)¹

Ir. Gael. *bog*, to move, to stir; Manx, *boggey*, to cause to float, to push off; Sans. *bu(ñ)g*, to abandon

W. *bwg*, a hobgoblin; *bwgan*, a bugbear; Ir. Gael. *bugha*, fear; W. *bu*, dread, terror, a bugbear

Corn. *bom*, a blow, with the Celtic verbal formative *-oc*; Ir. Gael. *beum*, to strike, to cut

The root is the W. *bon*, Ir. Gael. *bonn*, a stock, the round body of a tree; *bunach*, stout, sturdy; *bonanta*, strong, stout; Gael. *bunanta*, stout, well-set; Manx, *bun*, the stem or body of a tree; *bunney*, a sheaf of corn; *bunnee*, fundamental

Fr. *bonne*, fair, from *bon*, good. But where does *bonne* mean fair?

Boodle, the corn-marigold, *Chrysanthemum segetum* (N.)

Ir. Gael. *buidhe*, *boidhe*, yellow, yellowish red; *buidheag*, any yellow flower. The Gael. name for the marigold is *bilebuidhe*, yellow brim. *Boodle* is probably a corruption of *boidhe*=*bode*, and *luigh*, herb

See *Bash*

Bosh, to abash, confound (L.)
Bossuck, large, fat, coarse (N.); Fr. *bosse*, hunch, hump, boss

W. *bos*, a swelling or rising up, a boss; *bostio*, to boast; prim. to swell; Arm. *bos*, *bosen*, the plague, from its boils; Manx, *boss*, a hasock. The termination is Celtic. Cf. Ir. *borr*, pride, prim. swelling; *borrach*, insolent

¹ Ash has "bonny, pretty, gay, plump"; Webster, "plump, well-formed". Among miners *bonny* means a round lump of ore. Cf. Fr. *bugne*, *bounie*, bouton, tumeur. (Roq.) In Shropshire, according to Miss Jackson, *bonny* means "comely, stout; what the French understand by *embonpoint*."

ANGLO-CELTIC.

Bother, to perplex, to be trouble-somely teasing and noisy (N.); *bothering*, a great scolding (N.)

CELTIC.

Ir. *bodhar*, Gael. *bothar*, deaf; Ir. *bothair*, to deafen, to stun with noise; Gael. *bodhradh*, deafening, stunning; W. *byddar*, Corn. *bothar*, Arm. *bouzar*, deaf; W. *byddaru*, to deafen, to stun

Prof. Skeat refers, after Garnett, to Ir. *buaidhim*, I vex, disturb. This is probably connected with *bodhar*, and all with Sans. *badhira*, deaf.

Bots, a name for all under-grubs (N.)

W. *bot*, any round thing; *botwm*, a boss; *both*, *bothell*, a round vessel, nave of a wheel, a boss; Arm. *bot*, a tuft, a bunch; Ir. Gael. *bot*, cluster, bunch; *both*, a booth, tent; *bord*, a bottle; Gael. *botus*, a bot

Bottle of hay, a bundle (N.)

Formed, as *bots*, from a root denoting roundness; W. *bog*, swelling or rising up; Ir. Gael. *bócaim*, I swell; *bocoid*, a boss; Gael. *bóc*, pimple, pustule; W. *bucrai*, a maggot; probably the Leicester *bouge* Ir. Gael. *buac*, liquor prepared for washing or bleaching; to bleach; *buacár*, cow-dung (*bu*, cow, *gaorr*, dung); Ir. *buacaire*; a bleacher

Bottom, a ball of thread (N.) See *Bod*

Bouge, an insect which sometimes infects sheep, "but which I have been unable to identify" (L.); Fr. *bouge*, a swelling, boss, belly

Bouk, *buck*, to wash coarse linen clothes by placing them in a tub and covering them with a cloth. On this is spread a quantity of ashes, over which water is poured (N.)

Though *byka* in Sweden, and *byge* in Denmark, mean to wash, it is certain that bleaching or washing by this process was a Celtic usage, and that the word *buck* is Celtic. (See *Arch. Camb.*, Jan. 1884, p. 11, and Prof. Skeat, *s. v.*)

Bowl, a hoop for trundling (L.); Sw. *bula*, Germ. *beule*, boil, boss

W. *bwl* (*bool*), a rotundity, a round thing; *bwlan*, a round straw vessel; Arm. *boul*, bowl, globe; Sans. *bala*, strength, stoutness, bulkiness

Brag, to boast² (N., L.)

W. *brag*, a sprouting out, malt; *bragio*, to swell out, to boast; Arm. *braga*, to walk in a fierce way, put on fine clothes; Ir. *bragaim*, I boast

¹ Hence the Leicestershire words *bottle-tit*, the long-tailed titmouse, and *bottle-jug*, a bird (I suspect the hedge-sparrow); Ir. Gael. *giuig*=*giug*, a drooping, crouching attitude. *Bottle-jug* is=round-bodied creeper; Fr. *se jucher*, to roost.

² This can hardly be called a dialectic word; but Miss Baker and Mr. Evans so regard it.

ANGLO-CELTIC.

| | |
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| <i>Brangle</i> , to wrangle or quarrel (L.); O. N. <i>brang</i> , <i>turba</i> , <i>tumultus</i> ; <i>bramla</i> , <i>tumultuari</i> | Ir. <i>brang</i> , to snarl, carp, cavil; Gael. <i>brionglaid</i> , wrangling, disagreement; W. <i>bragal</i> , to vociferate; Ir. <i>braighean</i> , quarrel, debate |
| <i>Bratch</i> , any kind of spring-sown corn (N.) | W. Corn. <i>brag</i> , Ir. Gael. <i>braich</i> , Manx, <i>braih</i> , malt |

Pliny says that the Gauls had a fine sort of grain of which they made beer, and this kind of corn they called *brace*,—“genus farris quod illi vocant *brace*”. Probably the W. *brag*, Ir. *braich*, meant primarily a fine kind of barley used for malting; and hence came to denote malt, and figuratively to boast, from the swelling of the grain.

Brock, a badger (N., L.); A.-S. *broc*. A Celtic word (Skeat)

Brouse, the small branches of a tree, not fit for timber (N.); Fr. *broust*, sprig, young branch (Cotg.); *brosse*, brush

Brun, bran (N.) “Pure Saxon.” (Baker)

I insert this word, though dialectic only in form, because it shows a Celtic and Sanskritic usage in changing short *a* to *u*.

Buck, to wash clothes (N.)

Budgy, thick, clumsy (N.), commonly *puddy*

Buffer, a fool (N., L.)

Bug, big, proud, conceited (L.)

Bug, to take offence. “He was quite bugged (N.) *Boog*, to take fright or offence (L.). Halliwell has “to take *bug*, to take fright or offence.”

See *Bogie*

Bug, in *Maybug*, the small cockchafer, *Scarabaeus solstitialis* (N.)

CELTIC.

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|---|
| Ir. <i>brang</i> , to snarl, carp, cavil; Gael. <i>brionglaid</i> , wrangling, disagreement; W. <i>bragal</i> , to vociferate; Ir. <i>braighean</i> , quarrel, debate |
| W. Corn. <i>brag</i> , Ir. Gael. <i>braich</i> , Manx, <i>braih</i> , malt |
| Ir. <i>brus</i> , small branches of trees; Gael. <i>bruis</i> , fragments, splinters; Ir. Gael. <i>brosna</i> , a fagot; W. <i>brwys</i> , thick-branching; Arm. <i>brous-koad</i> , petit-bois; <i>koad</i> =wood |
| Ir., W. <i>bran</i> ; Gael. <i>bran</i> , brain, bran (Baker) |
| See <i>Bouk</i> |
| W. <i>pwet</i> , short, squabby; <i>pwten</i> , a short, squabby female; allied to W. <i>bot</i> , any round thing; Arm. <i>boutek</i> , a round pannier, a dossier; Ir. <i>bodach</i> , a clown, pint-measure, codfish; the primary idea being roundness |
| Gael. <i>baobh</i> = <i>babha</i> , a foolish woman; Ir. <i>baobhalta</i> , simple, foolish (<i>baobhal</i> , a fool); Arm. <i>abaff</i> , foolish, stupid |
| W. <i>bog</i> , a swelling or rising up; <i>bogel</i> , the navel; Arm. <i>bouch</i> , tuft, bunch; Ir. Gael. <i>boc</i> , to swell; <i>bochd</i> , to swell, grow turgid; full, complete; Manx, <i>boggys</i> , boasting, pride; Arm. <i>bugad</i> , ostentation, vanterie |
| W. <i>bugad</i> , a terrifying; <i>bugwth</i> , to frighten, to scare; <i>bwg</i> , a hobgoblin; <i>bygwyl</i> (pron. <i>bugool</i>), threatening; <i>bygylu</i> , to threaten, intimidate |
| W. <i>bwcai</i> , a maggot |

ANGLO-CELTIC.

Bule, the semicircular handle of a hatchet, pot-lid, etc. (L.) See *Bowl*

Bullies, sloes, fruit of the bullace (N.). Cf. "bullies, round pebbles. South." Hall.

Bumble-foot, a thick, clumsy foot (N.); *bumpy*, knobby (N.); *bummel*, *bummle*, ball of the hand or foot (L.); "bumble, a small round stone (West), a confused heap (N.)." Hall. "Pummel-footed, club-footed". Hall.

Bun, the stubble of beans left by the scythe after mowing (N.); *Bone* or *Bun*, to draw a straight line from one point to another by means of three sticks, for the purpose of surveying (N.). The meaning is to take a base

Bunk, be off, apage (L.)

Bunny, a juvenile name for a rabbit (N.)

Bunt or *punt*, to kick or strike with the feet (N.), to push; Du. *bonsen*, to knock hard

Burgo. "As thick as burgo." "An Irish dish, I am informed; but why the rustics in this midland district should go so far for a comparison I cannot conjecture" (N.)

The word came by inheritance. It is the name of a thick oatmeal pudding. See Ash, s. v.

Bur-head, the name of a plant called *cleavers*, *Galium Aparine* (N.), a hybrid word

Burk, to warm by fondling, to try to lull a child to sleep. "Burk the child off to sleep." A brood hen *burks* her chickens under her wings (N.)

CELTIC.

W. *bwl* (*boot*), a rotundity, round body, bole; *bulan*, a round vessel

See *Bule*. W. *bwlas*, winter sloes, bullace; Arm. *boulas*, bourgeon, bouton qui pousse aux arbres; *bolos*, prune sauvage; Ir. *bulos*, a prune; Gael. *bulsaister*, a bullace, a sloe

W. *pwmp*, a knob, a boss; *pwmp*, a round mass, a lump; Arm. *bom*, a rising; Sans. *pūn*, to collect or heap together

Ir. Gael. *bun*, a stem, stalk, base, bottom; Manx, *bun*, id.; W. *bon*, stem, stock, base; *bonad*, basement

See *Bog*

From *bun*, meaning here, tail; prim. bottom or base: W. *bonyn*, stem, stock, base

Arm. *bounta*, *bunta*, pousser, repousser, heurter, choquer; W. *pwnio*, to beat, to thump

The word is still used in Ireland, though nearly obsolete. Probably a compound of Ir. *burr*, knob, lump, and *coth*, food; in comp. *goth*

Ir. Gael. *burr*, knob, lump. Found also in *bur-dock* (Gael. *dogha*, the burdock)

The word denotes properly to warm the child, to set it to sleep by warming its feet at a fire, as nurses are wont to do. Ir. *barg*, hot, extremely warm, which becomes *burk* from the *u* sound in Sanskrit

¹ The Rev. F. Crawford, Rector of Derryloran, Ireland, wrote to me some years ago, in answer to an inquiry on this subject, "The word *burgo* is used to denote a kind of food prepared from oatmeal and water or milk, and more commonly known as stirabout. In Ireland it is made very thick."

ANGLO-CELTIC.

CELTIC.

and partly in Irish ; *g* representing a prior *c* or *k*. The O. Gael. *barg* has the same meaning. The W. *bär*, affliction, fury, is, I think, from the same root. Cf. Sans. *tapas*, heat, pain, suffering, and *rushā* (prim. light), heat, anger

This is an interesting word, showing that the language of the nursery was often Celtic. It is connected with Sans. *bhrāj*, to shine, to gleam, and *bhrājj*, to fry, to scorch ; the ideas of light and heat being often interchanged.

Burr, the sweet-bread or pancreas of a calf, a round piece of wood or iron on the nut of a screw, the calyx of the burdock (N.); Prov. Sw. *borr ut sa*, to stretch out oneself

Buskins, upper stockings without feet, like gaiters (N.); Du. *broos*, a buskin (Skeat)

Buss, a kiss (N.); Fr. *baiser*; Prov. Sw. *puss*, kiss; *pussa*, to kiss

Buttrice, a tool used for paring a horse's hoof before shoeing (N.). "But, a shoemaker's knife" (N.). Hall

Cabal, noise, loud talking, confusion of tongues (N.)

Cac, dung, excrement (N.), S. ; Du. *kak*, id.; Lat. *cacare*

Ir. Gael. *burr*, *borr*, a knob, hunch, lump; *borra*, a swelling

Ir. *buiscin*, thigh-armour; *buisgin*, haunch, buttock; Gael. *buisean* (*bucsen*), thigh, haunch, thigh-armour (Armstrong). The root is *bos*, a lump; Manx, *bossan*, a bulb or boss

Ir. Gael. *bus*, the mouth, lip,¹ a kiss; *busog*, a kiss; W. *bus*, the human lip; *gwefus*, id.

Ir. *butun*, *butan*, a smith's paring knife (O'Don.); W. *trych*, a cut; *trychu*, to cut; W. *busg*, a tool for raising the bark in grafting

Ir. Gael. *cab*, the mouth; *cabais*, talking, babbling; Manx, *cab*, the jaw

Ir. Gael., Manx, *cac*, dung, ordure; W. *cach*, Corn. *cac*, Arm. *kakach*, dung; Sans. *kalka*, dirt, faeces

The Dutch *kak* must be a borrowed word.

Cad, a blinker (L.)

Caddee, an under-servant (N.)

W. *caead*, cover, lid

W. *caeth*, Corn. *caid*=*cadi*, servant, bondman; Arm. *kaez*,² id.; Sans. *cheta*, servant, slave (?)

¹ Hence, probably, *bussock*, a Leicestershire name for a young ass; Ir. Gael. *busach*, snouty, having a large mouth.

² The Arm. *kaez* represents an older *kaed*=*kadi*, probably from a root *cad*, implying misery. Cf. Sans. *kad*, to grieve, to suffer. If *caeth* and Corn. *caid* are from Lat. *captivus*, the word *caddee* has come down from a Celtic race.

| ANGLO-CELTIC. | CELTIC. |
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| <i>Caddy</i> , the caddis-worm, or grub of the May-fly (N.) | Ir. <i>caideog</i> , an earthworm |
| <i>Cadlock</i> , charlock or wild mustard, <i>Sinapis arvensis</i> (N., L.); sometimes <i>charlock</i> | W. <i>cedw</i> , mustard; <i>lys for llych</i> , herb-plant; Sans. <i>katu</i> ,—(1), pungent; (2), mustard |

The *char* in *charlock* is from Ir. Gael. *ciar*, black, from the colour of the seeds.

| | |
|--|---|
| <i>Caffle</i> , ¹ to quarrel (N.); Fr. <i>caviller</i> , to reason crossly (Cotg.), to wrangle; Lat. <i>cavillari</i> , to satirise, jest. Prof. Skeat says, "origin obscure" | W. <i>cablu</i> , to calumniate, abuse; Arm. <i>kabla</i> , insulter, outrager, injurer. The root is Ir. Gael. <i>cab</i> , mouth; Manx, <i>cab</i> , jaw |
|--|---|

In Lancashire, to *jaw* a man means to abuse and revile him; Prov. Sw. *gaffla*, to talk insolently or foolishly; Ir. Gael. *gab*, mouth.

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| <i>Cagg</i> , "an old <i>cagg</i> ", any old, wrinkled female (N.); Prov. Sw. <i>kagg</i> , a passionate man | Ir. <i>cabog</i> , Gael. <i>cabag</i> , an old, toothless female, a tattling woman. The vowel-flanked <i>b</i> has dropped out in the Northampton form |
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|--|---|
| <i>Calkin</i> , the hinder part of a horse's foot turned up to prevent slipping in frosty weather (N.) | Ir. Gael. <i>calg</i> , sting, prickle, sharp point; <i>calgin</i> , a single prickle; Manx, <i>caul</i> , the ears of barley; O. W. <i>colginn</i> for <i>colcinn</i> , arista (<i>Cod. Juv.</i>); W., Corn. <i>col</i> , Arm. <i>kolo</i> , <i>kolen</i> , beard of corn, sharp point |
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|--|---|
| <i>Callice</i> , sand of a large grit (N.). S. | O. W. <i>caill</i> , Arm. <i>kall</i> , <i>kell</i> , a stone |
|--|---|

Callice seems to show that the old plural of *caill*=*calli*, was *callis*, now *ceilliau*. Cf. Sans. *gáti*, acc. pl. *gatīs*.

| | |
|--|--|
| <i>Cambrel</i> (L.), <i>cammerel</i> (N.), a curved stick used by butchers to suspend a slaughtered animal | Ir. Gael., W. <i>cam</i> , crooked, curved; W. <i>pren</i> , in comp. <i>bren</i> , wood |
|--|--|

Blount has the form *cambre* (*Glossographia*, A.D. 1661). He derives it from "the ancient British".

| | |
|--|--|
| <i>Cank</i> , punishment (N.), S.; prim. a stick or switch | W. <i>cang</i> , <i>cangc</i> , bough, branch; Sans. <i>sākha</i> = <i>kakha</i> , id. |
|--|--|

Switch is used in Lancashire for a slight branch of a tree, and also as a verb, to beat, to punish by beating. Cf. Sans. *dand*, to punish; *danda*, stick, staff.

¹ I think this word is of native origin because the root is Celtic, and is used in the Craven country as *caff*, with the same meaning. The Fr. *caviller* means to use quibbles, to scoff.

ANGLO-CELTIC.

Cank, talk, gossip ; to talk, prattle (L.) ; Fr. *cancan*, plainte, bruit (Roq.)
Cant, canny, to coax, to wheedle (N., L.) ; Lat. *cantare*.

Car, a bottle or keg of one or two gallons (L.)
Cast, warped, twisted (N., L.)

Cat, a stand made of three pieces of wood or iron to hold toast (N., L.) ; Germ. *kante*, border, brim, ledge

Caul, kell, the thin membrane that sometimes covers the face of an infant at its birth (N.)

{ *Cave*, to form fissures in the earth, to fall in (N.) ; Lat. *cavus*
 { *Cawing*. A female with a bare neck is said to look *cawing* (N.)

Chats, small bits of dead wood, etc. (N., L.)

Chizzel, wheat-bran (L.)

Chock, chuck, a throw with a jerk ; v. to throw or cast up (N.) ; *cook*, to cast, to chuck (N.)¹

Chorton, calf's tripe, a delicacy (L.)

Chuck, a great piece of wood (N.)
Chunk, lump, stock of a tree (N., L.)

Chuckle-headed, thick-headed, dull (N.). The prim idea seems to be roundness. See *Cock*

Chuff, pleased, delighted. "The children are quite *chuff* to come" (L.)

Churn, an aquatic plant, but of what kind unknown (N.)

CELTIC.

W. *cynghan* (pron. *cungan*), talk, discourse ; *cynganhv*, to talk, from *cyd*—*cum* and *canu*, to sing, descant
 Ir. Gael. *caint*, speech, language ; *cainteach*, loquacious ; W. *canu*, to sing, descant ; Arm. *kana*, Corn. *kane*, id.

From the Celtic *car*, prim. winding, circling ; hence car, cart, dray, etc.

Ir. Gael. *cas*, to curve, to twist ; *casta*, twisted (Ir. *Gl.*, p. 120) ; Manx, *cast*, twisted

W. *cader*, Arm. *kador*, seat, chair ; Corn. *cader*, a frame for a fisherman's line ; Ir. Gael. *cathair*, chair, bench

Ir. Gael. *ceal*—*cela*, a cover ; Ir. *calla*, O. Gael. *call*, veil, hood ; W. *caul*, a calf's maw

W. *cav* for *cav*, empty, hollow, a vacuum ; Arm. *kao*, *kav*, a hollow

W. *cat*, piece, fragment

W. *sisel*, bran of wheat ; idem *quod rhuddion, canica, wheat-bran* (Dav.)

W. *cwg* (*coog* for *cook*), a projection ; *chware cwg*, a game of ball ; Arm. *kouga*, to raise (Arch. Camb., Jan. 1882, p. 12)

W. *cor*, dwarf, little one ; *ton*, skin (?)

W. *cocw*, a lump ; *cocos*, cockles ; Arm. *kok*, holly-berry ; Ir. Gael. *cochul*, skull, head, cowl, pod ; Sans. *kucha*, female breast ; *kos'a* = *koka*, bucket, shell, pod

W. *hoffi*, to delight in, to love ; *hoff*, dear, fond ; Sans. *chup*, to move, to stir (?)

Ir. *cuirin-en*, the water-lily, from *cuirin*, a small pot (the form of the flower)

Britten says that *churn* is a name in North Lancashire for the *Narcissus pseudo-narcissus*, and in Oxford-

¹ The boys in Northamptonshire play at a game called *cook-a-ball*, which is the same as the W. *chware-cwg* (*chware*=game, play). Prof. Skeat refers *chuck* to Fr. *choquer*, to give a shock. This, however, does not mean to throw up, but to jostle.

shire for the capsule of *Nuphar Lutea*, the yellow water-lily. (Eng. *Plant-Names, E. D. S.*, p. 104.) This is, no doubt, the Northamptonshire *churn*.

ANGLO-CELTIC.

Clabby, worm-eaten, applied to car-
rots (N.)

Clay, hoof of a cow or sheep (L.);
"corruption of *claw*" (Evans)

CELTIC.

W. *claf*, sick, corrupt ; *clastr*, scurvy ;
Arm. *klanv*, Corn. *claf*, sick ; Ir.
Gael. *clamh*, scurvy

Ir. Gael. *crag*, paw, foot ; Manx,
craug, paw of a beast

A later *l* often takes the place of an older *r* ; and *g*, when lost, is often replaced by *i*. Cf. A.-S. *clæg*, Eng. *clay*, Germ. *klei*.

Clit, to cleave (unite) tightly (N.) S. ;
A.-S. *clüt*, clout. A Celtic word
(Skeat, s. v.)

Clock, the head of the dandelion
(N.) ; "so named because children
blow off the seeds to determine
the hour"¹ (B.)

Clough, a large, shallow, earthen pan
(N.), S. ; a stock of a tree (Cumb.)

Clout, a blow on the head (N.)

Clutter, to huddle together, to heap
in a disorderly manner (L., N.)

Cob, to strike ; a blow (N., L.)

W. *clwt*, piece, clout ; *clytio*, to piece,
to patch ; Corn. *clut*, Ir. Gael.
clud, Manx, *clooid*, a clout

W. *clwch* (*clooch*), a round body ;
clogoren, a bubble ; Ir. Gael. *cloch*,
the pupil of the eye ; *clog*, bell,
head ; Manx, *clag*, bell

Corn. *clout*, W. *clewtan*, a blow ; Arm.
kaoud for *klaoud*, an attack

W. *cluder*, heap, pile ; *cludeirio*, to
heap together

W. *cob*, a blow ; *cobio*, to beat, tun-
dere (Dav.) ; Hind. *kob*, beating,
pounding

W. *cob*, tuft, head ; Arm. *kab*, head ;
Ir. Gael. *caob*—*coba*, a lump ; *co-
pan*, boss, cup ; Sans. *kubja*, hump-
backed

W. *coew*, a round lump ; *cocos*, cockles ;
cogurn, a round body, a shell ;
Arm. *kokes*, cockles (*Rev. Celt.*, iv,
159) ; Ir. Gael. *cochul*, shell, pot,
husk ; Sans. *s'ankha*—*kankha*, a
shell

Ir. Gael. *caog*, to wink ; *caogach*,
squint-eyed

W. *cocru*, to fondle, indulge

W. *cod*, *coden*,² pouch, bag, pod,

¹ The truth is exactly the contrary. The time is supposed to be indicated by the calyx of this plant because the real meaning of its name had been lost in course of time.

² Prof. Skeat thinks the W. *cod* may be borrowed, and refers to O. N.

ANGLO-CELTIC.

Cod, *coddle*, to cover, to wrap up (N.), S.; the primary meaning

Codger, a rough, uncivilised old man (N.)

Coggle, easily shaken or overturned (N.)

Cole, a conical heap (N.), B.; Prov. Sw. *koll*, upper part of the head¹

Beans are mowed with a scythe, and after being turned over are put in *coles* in the fields, like hay. (Agric. Surv. B., p. 119.)

Collar, the fork of a tree where the branches spring out from the trunk. In bird's nesting a boy says, "I'll swaum up the butt, and I shall soon be in the *collar*" (N.)

Colly, a term of endearment for a cow (L.), a name for a cottager's cow. "Goo and fetch the *collies* whoam" (N.)

Colly-weston. When anything goes wrong, it is said, "It is all along o' *Colly Weston*" (N.). In Lancashire it is *Colly-west*, and means going on the wrong road, speeding at a loss. (See Arch. Camb., Oct. 1882, p. 255)

Colt, a third migration of bees; they are then said to have *colted* (N.); Prov. Sw. *kulla*, to cut off hair, to clip wool

Conger, a cucumber, a snail-shell (N.)

koddi, a pillow; *kothri*, scrotum; and to Sw. *kudde*, a cushion. If the root-meaning here is that of surrounding or enclosing, then the Sans. roots *kat* and *kut* show that these are borrowed words.

¹ Rietz, in his excellent *Svensk Dialekt Lexicon*, connects this word with Ir. (and Gaelic) *coll*, head. The Swedish word is certainly borrowed. Cf. Sans. *kōla*, breast, haunch, wild boar, from *kul*, to make a mass or heap.

CELTIC.

bladder-husk; Arm. *kód*, bag, pouch; W. *codi*, to rise, swell up; *cwddu*, to rise round, encompass; *cuddio*, Arm. *kuza*, to cover, to hide; Ir. *cudd*, surrounding; Corn. *cudhe*, to hide; Sans. *kat*, to cover, surround; *kut*, to curve; *kuti*, *kota*, a curve, house, tree, etc.

O. W. *cott*, old; *coth*, an old man; Arm. *kóz*, old; W. *egr* for *eger*, Ir. Gael. *ger*, sharp, sour

W. *gogi* for *cogi*, to shake, waver, tremble. Cf. Sans. *kuch*, to bend, curve

W. *cól*, a sharp hillock; Corn. *cól*, a pointed hill; Ir. Gael. *coll*, head; *colann*, body, trunk

W. *cwll*, separation; *cyllu*, to part, separate; *cwlas*, a compartment in a building

Ir. Gael. *colan*, a young cow

W. *coll*, loss, and *gwas* (in comp. *wes*), motion; *gwasod*, departure, straying; *gwest*, *gwesta*, to go about

W. *cyllu* (*kully*), to part, separate; *cwll*, a separation; Sans. *krit*=*kart*, to cut, cut off, divide

See *Cock* and *Coger*. The Sans. *s'ankha*=*cankha* has retained the *n*

ANGLO-CELTIC.

Conygree, a name for a rabbit-warren (N.), S.; usually *conygear*

CELTIC.

Ir. *coinin*, a rabbit (lit. a little dog); *coinicer*, a rabbit-warren; *cear*, placing, putting; W. *cwning-gear*, rabbit-warren

Coneykeare in Carlow, *Conicar* in Galway, *Conigar* in Limerick, and other places in Ireland, are so named from their rabbit-warrens. (See Joyce's *Irish Place-Names*, i, 430. The Danish *kanin*, coney, is borrowed.)

Cook, to throw. "See how that cat is *cooking* (tossing) that mouse about (N.)."

Coomb, the hollow at the junction of the main branches of the trunk of a tree (N.); A.-S. *comb*, a valley; a pure Celtic word

Coop, to throw (N.). S.

See *Chock*, *Chuck*

W. *cwm*, O. W. *cwmb*, Arm. *komb*, hollow, valley

Perhaps from W. *cobio*, to strike. If the word means to throw over, see *Coup*

W. *cotwm*, dag wool; Ir. *caitín*, shag, coarse hair, blossom of osier

O. W. *cothwy*, lædat (*Rev. Celt.*, iv, 339); W. *codi*, to vex, afflict; Corn. *cothys*, grief

The primary sense of *cot* has been accurately preserved in these words: W. *cot*, hut; *cod*, bag; Ir. *coit*=*coti*, boat; Sans. *kota*, hut, fort, curvature; r. *kut*, to curve, wind, be crooked; Sans. *kuta*, hut, fort, water-pot, etc.

Cottering, *cotting*. A person who sits close to the fire is said to be *cotting* it. If children creep close to their mother she will say "Don't stand *cottering* round me so" (N.). "Inclosing or securing", says Miss Baker, "appears to be the primitive meaning of the word *cot*"

From the idea of winding or circling comes that of surrounding or straitening; hence W. *codi*, to straiten, to vex; and the Celtic *cota*, coat, as that which surrounds or incloses the body. See *Cod*, *Coddle*.

Coulch, to fall or slip without any impetus, as the edge of a bank (N.)

W. *cwl*, dropping, flagging; *cwlyn*, a dropper; Arm. *kouech* for *kouelch*, a fall, movement of a body that falls

Coup, to tilt or tip (N.)
Cozie, snug, warm, comfortable (N.)

W. *cwympo*, to throw down, to fall
Corn. *cobel*, soft, quiet; Ir. *cws* (*coos*), quiet, rest; *cysol*, quiet; *cysur*, comfort; Manx, *cossal*, solace, comfort; *cossalagh*, comfortable

Jamieson (*Scot. Dict.*) has *cosie*, which he says is radically the same as *cosh*, snug, quiet.

ANGLO-CELTIC.

Cradle, a framed, wooden fence for a young tree (N.)

Crag, crog, a large quantity (N.). "What a *crog* of things!" (N.)

Crain, pile-wort, *Ranunculus ficaria* (N.), B., (N.), S.

Crank, brisk, lively (N.); Du. *krank*, sick, ill (Skeat)

Cratch, a hayrick (L.), M.

Crates, panniers used to carry turnips (N.). They are made of plaited rods

Craw, the bosom (N.), S.; a shirt (?). Cf. *craw-buckles*, shirt-buckles (Beds.), H. *Craw* may mean bosom. Cf. W. *cropa*; Ir. Gael. (*s*)*groban*; Manx, (*s*)*scroban*, crop of a bird; Du. *krop*, id.

Creach, the thin laminae of the limestone (N.), S.; loose rock (N.)

Creemy, trembling, nervous (N.), S.

Creeny, small, diminutive (N.), S.; *crinklin*, a small, early apple (N.), S.

Crib, to obtain surreptitiously (N.)

Crick, a sudden twist in the neck (N.)

Cricket, a small stool, footstool

Crizzle, to freeze (N.), S.; to crisp, grow hard or rough by heat or cold (N.), L.;¹ Dan. *kruse*, to curl

Crocks, earthenware (N.), L.; A.-S. *crocca*; Du. *kruik*, Germ. *krug*, pot. "Probably originally Celtic" (Skeat)

Crocus-men. At a yearly division of land at Wirksworth a feast is provided by the haywarden. He and the master of the feast are called *Crocus-men*. (Bridge's *Hist. of N'ham*, i, 219; Brand, ii, 12, 13) (N.), S.

Crow, the pig's fat fried with the liver (N.)

CELTIC.

Ir. Gael. *craiddhal, creathall*, a cradle; *crath*, to shake, to rock; Ir. *crad*, a cradle (Richards)

W. *crug* for *crag*, Corn. *cruc*, Ir. Gael. *cruach*, heap, pile

The Irish name of the plant is *Grain aigein*

Arm. *krein*, vigorous, impetuous; W. *crai* for *crain*, fresh, vivid

Ir. Gael. *cruach*, heap, pile. See *Crag*

Ir. *creathach*, a hurdle; Ir. Gael. *cliathe*=*crati*, a hurdle; W. *clwyd*, id.; Sans. *krit*, to twist, to spin

W. *craw*, a covering; W. Corn. *crys*; Arm. *kres*, a shirt

Ir. Gael. *creach*, rock; W. *crag*, a hard coating, rock

W. *cryn*, a shiver, trembling; *crynu*; Arm. *krena*, to tremble; Manx, *craynagh*, trembling

Ir. Gael. *crion*=*crina*, withered, small; W. *crin*, id.; *crinell*, what is dried

W. *cribo*, to comb, card; used figuratively

W. *crych*, a curling, wrinkling; *crychyn*, a curl

W. *crug* (pron. *erig*), mound, lump; *crugaid*, of a roundish form

Arm. *kriz*, wrinkle, fold; *kriza*, to wrinkle; W. *crych*, *ericed*, a wrinkle; *crych*, wrinkled, wavy; *crisp*, a crisp coating or covering

W. *crochan*, pot; *erw*, pail; Ir. *crogan*, Gael. *crog*, jar, pitcher; Manx, *crockan*, earthen pot; Sans. *karaka*, water-pot

Ir. *croic*=*croci*, and in the nominative case *crociz*, a venison feast (?). A round of beef now is the main dish, but formerly venison may have been offered

W. *cro*, a round; *croen*, skin, covering

¹ In glass-making a plate is said to *crizzle* when it becomes rough, and loses its transparency; its surface is wrinkled.

ANGLO-CELTIC.

| | CELTIC. |
|---|---|
| <i>Cruddle</i> , to curdle, congeal (L.); <i>cruds</i> , curds (L.) | O. Ir. <i>cruth</i> , <i>gruth</i> , pressed milk, curd; <i>gor-gruth</i> , lac pressum (<i>Goid</i> , 76); Gael. <i>gruth</i> , curds; Sans. <i>krud</i> , to become thick |
| <i>Crudge</i> , to crowd (N.) | W. <i>crug</i> , heap, pile; <i>crugo</i> , to heap up |
| <i>Crummy</i> , plump, fleshy (N.); Germ. <i>krumm</i> , crooked, bent | W. <i>crumach</i> , spherical, convex, a rotundity; <i>crwm</i> , round; Arm. <i>kroum</i> , courbé |
| <i>Crumpet</i> , a kind of light, round cake (N.) | Corn. <i>crampoethen</i> , a pancake; W. <i>crempogen</i> , a fritter; Arm. <i>kram- poez</i> , fine cake; W. <i>crempog</i> , ¹ pan- cake, fritter |
| <i>Crunch</i> , to crush with a noise, as a dog with a bone (L.). Prof. Skeat refers to Du. <i>schransen</i> , to eat heartily | Manx. <i>crancal</i> , to make a noise; <i>cranch</i> , to grind with the teeth; Gael. <i>cracan</i> , crackling; Ir. <i>crac</i> , to make a noise |
| <i>Cuck</i> , to throw (L.) | See <i>Cook</i> |
| <i>Cuddy</i> , the hedge-creeper (N.) | W. <i>cuddan</i> , wood-pigeon; <i>cuddio</i> , to hide; Arm. <i>kuza</i> for <i>kuda</i> , to hide, conceal |
| <i>Cuff</i> , to remark upon, talk of (N.). "The appearance of Miss H. was cuffed over at the ball." (N.) Sw. <i>kufwa</i> , to strike, overwhelm; <i>kuffa</i> , verberibus insultare (Ihre) | Ir. Gael. <i>cubhas</i> , a word; <i>cabais</i> , tat- tling; <i>cab</i> , mouth; Sans. <i>kup</i> , to speak |
| <i>Culls</i> , inferior cattle separated from the rest (N.) | W. <i>cwll</i> , separation; <i>cyllu</i> , to sepa- rate |
| <i>Cushat</i> , the stock-dove, columba cenas (N.); A.-S. <i>cusceote</i> , the ringdove | Is not <i>cusceote</i> Celtic? Cf. Corn. <i>cus</i> , wood, and W. <i>cwt-iar</i> (short bird), coot, water-rail. Cf. W. <i>cwtyn</i> , a plover |
| <i>Cutchel</i> , to house or inclose comfort- ably. "I think I have <i>cutchel'd</i> him nicely", said of a pig (L.) | Ir. Gael. <i>cochal</i> , cope, cowl, pod, shell (prim. meaning, inclosure); Sans. <i>kus</i> — <i>kuk</i> , to surround, in- close |
| <i>Cuts</i> , lots; to draw <i>cuts</i> , cast lots (N.) | W. <i>cwtws</i> , a lot; Manx, <i>kuht</i> , id. |
| <i>Dad</i> , daddy, a child's name for a father (N.); Prov. Sw. <i>dad</i> , father | Ir. Gael. <i>daid</i> — <i>dadi</i> , father; W. <i>tad</i> , <i>dad</i> , Corn., Arm. <i>tad</i> , id.; Sans. <i>tata</i> , Hind. <i>tat</i> , father |
| <i>Daddle</i> , the hand (N.); <i>Dade</i> , to hold a child by the hand in teaching it to walk (N.) | Ir. Gael. <i>doid</i> — <i>dadi</i> , the hand. O'Clery has <i>dae</i> (for <i>dadi</i>), lamh (hand) |
| <i>Daffle</i> , to be bruised or decayed (N.); <i>daffled</i> , applied to fruit that is bruised or decayed (N.) | W. <i>daif</i> , a singe, a blast; <i>deifio</i> , to nip, to blast; <i>deifiol</i> , blasting |
| <i>Dag</i> a sharp, sudden pain ² (N.), S. | Ir. <i>daga</i> , dagger; Arm. <i>dag</i> , id.; <i>dagi</i> , |

¹ Probably compounded of W. *crwm*, round, and the old root retained in Sans. *pach*, to cook.

² The primary meaning is a sharp point. Cf. *dag-prick*, a spade that ends in a point (East); *dag*, a pick (Devon); the projecting stump, point, of a branch (Dorset).

ANGLO-CELTIC.

Daglocks, taglocks, locks of wool matted together (N.)

Daps, a likeness. "The very daps of him" (N.), S.

Dalbi would become in the case-form *dalbis, dalpis*, and by contraction *daps*.

Dandy, the hand (N.)

Dauber, a builder of walls with mud mixed with straw (N.); *daubing, wet and dirty* (L.); O. Fr. *dauber, to plaster*¹ (Skeat)

Dawsey, sticky, as bread not sufficiently baked (N.), doughy

Deck, to desert or break an engagement on some frivolous pretence. "I'll deck the job" (N.), S.; A.-S., *decan, to cover*

Dips, a slang word for money (N.); properly pieces of money

Devilin, the swift, Hirundo apus (L.)

Dicky-bird, a child's name for any small bird (N.)

Dids, breasts, properly nipples or paps (N.), S.; A.-S. *tit, a teat*

Dilly dally, to delay, loiter, linger (N. and L.); O. N. *dwelia, morari* (Skeat); Eng. *dwell*

Dock, the plant so called. Rumex obtusifolius (N.); A.-S. *docce* (borrowed). Cf. Gr. *σαῦκος*, a kind of carrot

Dock, to lower price or wages (L.)

Dollop, a lump or large piece (N. and L.)

Doney, the hedge-sparrow (N.), sometimes called *dunnock*; A.-S. *dun*

CELTIC.

to strike, to stab; Ir. Gael. *dealg* = *dalgi*, thorn, pin, prickle

W. *tag*, a clogged state; *tag-lys*, the bind-weed; Ir. Gael. *tagh*, to join closely, cement

Ir. Gael. *dealbh*, O. Ir. *delb=dalbi*, form, image; W. *delw=delb* or *delv*, form, image, likeness

See *Daddle*, a nasalised form

Ir. Gael. *dób*, water, mud; v. to daub, to plaster; W. *dwb*, mortar, cement; *dwbwyr*, dauber, plasterer; *dwyfr*, water. From *de-albare*, to whitewash (Skeat)

W. *toes*, dough, paste; *toesaidd*, like dough, doughy

Arm. *tech*, to flee, desert, avoid, evade (*fuir*, *s'eloigner*, *esquiver*); W. *techu*, to skulk, prim. to evade (?); Sans. *tik*, to go, move oneself

W. *tip*, particle, piece

Ir. *duibheall=dibhal*, quick, swift; Ir. Gael. *deifir*, haste, speed; W. *difin*, unwearied, unresting

W. *dicen*, a hen, female of birds; perhaps used because the female is generally the smaller bird

W. *did, diden*, nipple, teat; *didi, teat, also pap*; Manx, *did, diddee*, id.

Ir. *dala*, Ir. Gael. *dail=dali*, delay, procrastination, respite; Manx, *daill*, credit, trust, i.e., a delay in payment

Gael. *dogha*, the burdock; Ir. *meacan-dogha*, the great common burdock; *meacan*, tap-rooted plant²

W. *tocio*, to clip, curtail, dock

W. *talp*, lump, large piece, mass

From its colour; Ir. Gael. *donn*, W. *dun*, dun, dusky; connected with *du*, black

¹ In Cotgrave and Roquefort, *dauber* means to beat, to cuff.

² I suspect that the Celtic *dogha* and Gr. *σαύκος* are connected with Sans. *dogha*, milking (Ved.), from the juiciness of their roots.

ANGLO-CELTIC.

Dowdy, dark and dull in colour (N.)

Dowle, the downy particles of a feather (N.)

Dozey, unsound, as wood beginning to decay (N.). From *doze*, to slumber, grow dull (Baker)

Drab, a female dirty in person and slovenly in dress (N.); *drabbled*, dirtied by walking in mud (N.); A.-S. *drabbe*, dregs, lees; a borrowed word. See Skeat s. v. *drab*

Dredgery, carefully, cautiously. "If you move her arm ever so *dredgery*, it gives her pain" (L.)

Drudge, a female servant compelled to do all sorts of laborious and dirty work slavishly (N.)

Dubby, blunt (N.)

Dumpy, a thick, short person or thing (N.)

Dumple, a dumpling (N.)

CELTIC.

W. *du*, black; *duder*, blackness; *du-aidd*, blackish

Ir. *dul*, a lock of hair or wool

Allied to *dawsey*, q. v.; from W. *toes*, dough; *toesaidd*, doughy, i.e., soft

Ir. *drab*, spot, stain; *drabach*, dirty; Ir. Gael. *drabog*, a dirty, sluttish female; *drabh*, refuse

W. *dryd*, carefulness, economy; *drydol*, careful, economical. We might also have *drydgar*, careful

Ir. *drugaire*, Gael. *drugair*, a slave, a drudge; Ir. Gael. *dragh*, trouble; Sans. *drāgh*, to exert oneself, to be tired

W. *twmp*, a round mass or lump; *twmpa*, a fat female; *twmpa*, a bulky one; Ir. *tuimpe*, a hump; in Gael. a turnip; Ir. *damba*, a lump (O'Don.); Manx, *tom*, bump, swelling

Prov. Sw. *tamp*, what is large and gross: a borrowed word, as the Lat. *tum-ulu-s* and Sans. *tumra*, big, strong, show.

Dubbing, a mixture of oil and tallow (N.)

Duck-stone, a name given to a stone on which, in a game, other stones are placed (L.)

Duds, rags, or clothes generally (N.)

Dudman, a scarecrow (N.); Du. *tod*, a rag

Eane, to bring forth, applied to an ewe (N.), S.; A.-S. *eanian*, to bring forth a lamb

See *Dauber*

W. *dwg* for *dvc*, bearing, carrying

Gael. *dud*, a rag; *dudach*, ragged; Ir. *dad*, piece, a trifle

W. *oen*, a lamb; *oena*, to bring forth a lamb; Arm. *oan*, Corn. *oin*, Ir. Gael. *uan*, a lamb; Manx, *eayn*, id.; *eayney*, to bring forth a lamb

Prof. Skeat says the only clear trace of *eanian* is in the expression, *ge-eane-eowa*—the ewes great with young (Gen. xxxiii, 13). "There can be little doubt", he adds, "that *ge-éane* is here a contracted form of *ge-éacne* or *ge-eacne*...and *éacne* signifies pregnant. Hence the verb *ge-eacnian*, to be pregnant (Luke i, 24), which would be contracted to *ge-éanian* (s. v. *yean*)."
But the A.-S. *eanian* is evidently connected with the Manx

eayne, W. *oena*, from *eayn*, *oen*, a lamb. The ideas of pregnancy and birth are quite distinct. The W. *o-en* is compounded of *o*, Sans. *avi*, Lat. *ovis*, and *en*, a suffix of diminution.

ANGLO-CELTIC.

Earnest, money given to bind a bargain or ratify a hiring (N.).

Eccles. "Building *eccles* in the air." A singular phrase, equivalent to building *castles* in the air (N.).

Eccle, *eecle-hickol*, the woodpecker (N.). S. *Hickol* is also used in Herefordshire, and *heccle* in Gloucestershire.

Edgy, keen, -eager, forward (L.); sometimes (erroneously) *hedgy*; A.-S. *ecg*, edge; Dan. *eg*, id.

Eel-pout, the barbot, the name of a fish caught in the river Nen (N.), S.

Ester, the inside of the chimney (L.); generally *astre* or *astir*—hearth

Evvern, untidy as regards appearance (N.), S.

Fad, whim, fancy, caprice (N.), L.

Fadge, *fodge*, a loosely or half-filled pack-sheet or sack (N.). In the North *fadge* means a bundle.

Fadge, to make a person believe a lie, to cram (L.); usually *fudge*, A.-S. *fācn*, deceit; Lat. *fucus*, a dye, deceit, disguise.

Fag, *fog*, long coarse grass (N.). *Fog* is the more usual form.

Fagged out, a term applied to a garment worn at the edge. "My gown's fagged out" (N.) "Fag, the fringe at the end of a piece of cloth" (Ash)

CELTIC.

W. *ernes*, a pledge; *ern*, earnest money; Ir. Gael. *earnas*, tie, band; *earnadh*, payment; Ir. *arra* for *arna*, a pledge; Sans. *rīna*—*arna*, debt, obligation.

I think this must be the O. W. *ec-luys*, church, from Lat. *ecclesia*, though it is in the singular number. Perhaps the Anglicised form, *eccles-es* would be rejected as difficult to pronounce.

W. *hic*, a snap; *hicio*, to snap; *hicell*, a long-handled bill

An interesting form of the Aryan root *ak*, to be sharp, which is found in W. *eg-r*, eager; *di-auc*, slow; W. *awch*—*āk*, edge.

A hybrid form. W. *pwt*, any short thing; Sans. *putt*, to be small; *pāta*, the young of an animal.

Ir. Gael. *as*, to kindle a fire, to light up; *tir*, land, earth (Arch. Camb., Jan. 1884, p. 21); Manx, *as*, fire, and *teer*, land.

See *Avern*

Arm. *fazi*, mistake, error, wildness, disorder (égarement, erreur, aberration d'esprit); *fazia*, errer, s'égarer; W. *ffado*, a trifle (see Arch. Camb., Jan. 1884, p. 21). The Arm. *z* represents an older *d*.

W. *ffasg*, bundle, faggot; Arm. *feskad*, a sheaf; Lat. *fascis*. The root seems to be Ir. *fasg*, W. *gwasgu*, to press, press together, bind.

W. *ffug*, feint, deception, guile; *ffugio*; Corn. *fugio*, to feign, delude; Arm. *fougé*, vanité, fantaronade, rodomontade.

W. *ffug*, dry grass; Manx, *fog*, aftermath.

W. *ffaig*—*fagi*, extremity, turn, embarrassment; Arm. *fech*, overcome, wearied out; especially used of disputants.

The W. *ffaig*, Arm. *fech*, apparently meant, brought to an end, the end or extremity itself, and therefore worn out, defeated. The prim. meaning was probably circling or winding, and hence W. *ffaig* means a turn. Cf. Sans. *vak*, to curve, wind; *vakra*, winding, tortuous. The course of ideas is then winding, turning, returning, ending; and hence the ideas of embarrassment and being worn out. From the idea of circling we have Fr. *bagot*, a bundle of sticks fastened (encircled) by a cord.

ANGLO-CELTIC.

| ANGLO-CELTIC. | CELTIC. |
|--|--|
| <i>Fantigue</i> , irritability, ill-humour (N.); <i>fanteage</i> , fit of passion, pet (L.) | Ir. Gael. <i>fann</i> , weak; <i>taoig</i> , a fit of passion |
| <i>Fantodds</i> , a slight indisposition, bodily or mental (L.), E. D. S.; <i>fantoddy</i> , indisposition (L.) | W. <i>gwan</i> = <i>van</i> , weak; <i>teithi</i> , qualities, faculties; <i>taeth</i> = <i>tati</i> , essence (P.); properly being, nature; Sans. <i>tatwa</i> , nature, being, reality |
| <i>Fantome</i> , loose, flabby, as the flesh of a sick child. Light, unproductive corn is said to be <i>fantome</i> . Vegetation is so called when it droops from heat and drought. Cattle that dwindle on change of pasture are <i>fantome</i> (N.) | Ir. Gael. <i>fann</i> for <i>fant</i> , weak, feeble, infirm; <i>fantais</i> , weakness, languishing; W. <i>gwan</i> , Arm. <i>gwān</i> , weak, feeble, poor; W. <i>gwantan</i> = <i>vantan</i> , fickle, variable; Sans. <i>vanda</i> , <i>vandam</i> , maimed, crippled, impotent ¹ |
| <i>Feece</i> , convalescent, cheerful, active (L.); A.-S. <i>fūs</i> , ready, prompt, quick | W. <i>ffysg</i> , quick, active; Ir. Gael. <i>fuis</i> = <i>fisu</i> , active; <i>fuisach</i> = <i>fisach</i> , earnest |
| <i>Fell</i> , a holiday. A workman will say he cannot catch a <i>fell</i> this week when he cannot complete his work within that time (N.), B. s. v. <i>Catch</i> (a fell) | O. Ir. <i>fēl</i> , festival, holiday (Ir. <i>Gl.</i> , 70); Ir. Gael. <i>feil</i> , id.; W. <i>gwyll</i> , id.; Lat. <i>vigiliae</i> |
| <i>Fell</i> , to sew the inside of a seam (N.); gen. to fold down and sew slightly | Ir. Gael. <i>fill</i> , Manx, <i>filley</i> , to turn, fold, plait; W. <i>gwili</i> , full of turns or starts |
| <i>Feezle</i> , a litter of pigs (N.), to litter as a sow (L.); prim. a verb | Ir. Gael. <i>feis</i> =(<i>fesi</i>), a pig, swine; with the Celtic verbal suffix <i>-al</i> |
| <i>Fiddling</i> , trifling, loitering (N.) | Generally <i>piddling</i> . See <i>Piddle</i> |
| <i>Fig</i> , to fudge, to flatter (N.) | W. <i>ffug</i> , pron. <i>ffig</i> . See <i>Fudge</i> |
| <i>File</i> , a name for a shrewd, unscrupulous old man (N.) | W. <i>ffel</i> = <i>fila</i> , cunning, subtle, wily; Ir. <i>fileoir</i> , a crafty person |
| <i>Fimmak</i> , to trifle, to loiter; spoken of servants who go idly about | Ir. <i>feimh</i> = <i>fima</i> , negligent, neglectful; with the usual Celtic verbal |

¹ This word shows that Christianity was established in Northamptonshire before the Saxon invasion, and therefore before St. Augustin began his mission here.

ANGLO-CELTIC.

their work, not in good earnest (N.); O. N. *feim*, pudor, verecundia; *feimar*, pudet, pudere; Prov. Sw. *femma sej*, to cause shame to oneself

Fin, the rest-harrow, *Anonis arvensis* (N.)

Flannen, flannel (L.)

Flack, a blow (N.)

Flasket,¹ a circular or oval basket made of peeled osiers (N.), L. ; *flacket* (Holderness); *flaskin* (Yorkshire); O. Fr. *flasche*, flask, bottle; O. H. G. *flasca*, O. N. *flaska*, id.

Fletches, green pods of peas (N.); O. N. *flücka*, vestis linea trita

Flew, shallow, expansive. "Your bonnet sits very *flew*"; i.e., the poke is very open and wide-spreading (N.); O. N. *flár*, wide, open

Flimp, a variation of limp, flaccid (L.)

Flinket, a long, narrow slip of land, whether arable or pasture (N.)

Flip, any poor, insipid liquor (N.). In Brittany *flip* is the name of a compound formed of brandy, cider, and sugar. So called, probably, from its soft taste

Flomacking, loosely dressed in paltry finery (N.); *flomacks* for *flomack-es*, an ill-dressed, slatternly female; one, for instance, with a broad-bordered cap falling loosely about her face (N.)

CELTIC.

formative we have *fimak*, to be careless or negligent

W. *fion*=*finu*, (1), crimson; (2), the foxglove. Applied to the rest-harrow from its rose-coloured blossoms

An archaism. W. *gwolanen*=*vlannen*, id.

Ir. Gael. *flag*, a blow

W. *flasged*, a vessel made of straw or wickerwork, a basket; Ir. Gael. *feasg*=*flaski*, rod, wand; prop. osier, a wreath made of twisted rods; *flasgan*, a flask; Arm. *flach*, a wand

W. *blisg*, pods, husks; *plisgyn*, husk, shell; Corn. *blisg*, Arm. *plusk*, id.; Ir. Gael. *plaosg*, pod, husk²

W. *flau*, spreading out; *ffreu*, fluor, fluxus (Dav.); *ffluw*, a diverging, running out

W. *llipa*, flaccid; *llimp*, smooth, sleek. Cf. *Fluellin* from Llewelyn, *flummery* from llymru

Celtic from its form; probably connected with W. *fyrin*, *frring*, the brow or edge of a cliff

W. *llipa*, flaccid, limp

Flommack is certainly Celtic, from its verbal suffix; probably connected with Ir. Gael. *blomas*, ostentation. Cf., however, Arm. *flamvik*, petit-maitre, pretentieux

¹ As many other words that belong to an early stage of civilisation, *flask* or *flasket* is Celtic. The termination *-et* in nouns belongs to this class of languages, as in *basket*, *bonnet*, etc.; and only by the Irish or Gaelic can the word *flasket* be explained.

² *Blisg* does not seem very nearly related to *fletch*; but I do not know any German or Scandinavian word, of the same meaning, that is nearer in form. *B* in Celtic, as in Sanskrit, easily becomes *f* or *v*, and *g* represents an older *k*. Thus we come to the form *flisk*, which by a not uncommon change becomes *fletch*. *Hülse* and *skida* are respectively the German and Swedish names for our English *pod*.

ANGLO-CELTIC.

Fluff, any downy particles (N.), L.*Flummery*, fulsome flattery (N.)*Flurrigigs*, useless finery (N.)*Fodge*, to make one believe a lie (L.)*Fog*, coarse grass (L.)*Footy*, small, insignificant (L.)*Frem*, lusty, abundant, thriving. A person liberal in a bargain is a *frem* customer (N.); *frim*, *frem*, lush, abundant (L.); *frum*, fine, handsome (N.), S.; thick, rank, overgrown (West), H.; A.-S. *freom*, firm, strong*Friddle*, to waste time in trifles (N.)*Frow* (pron. as snow), to pine, dwindle (N.)*Frump*, to invent. "They *frumpt* up a fine story (N.)*Frump*, a sour, disagreeable female (N.)*Fryste*, new, smart (N.); Germ. *frisch*, fresh, new*Fudge*, lying nonsense (L.)*Fullock*, a violent rush; to rush, knock, kick (L.)*Fussock*, a large, coarse woman (N.); formed, as W. *boglynog*, bossed, from *boglum*, a boss*Gab*, a mouth, loquacity, idle talk (N.), L.; O. N. *gabba*, decipere, deludere (Hald.); to mock (Skeat); Prov. Sw. *gabb*, derision, insult*Gable*-poles, slender rods placed outside the roofs of thatched buildings to protect the thatch (N.). *Gable* here is not a fork, but a holdfast*Gad*. Cattle are said to have got

CELTIC.

W. *pluf*, feathers, plumage; Lat. *pluma*W. *llymru*, flummery; used figurativelyW. *fflur*, a bright hue; Arm. *flour*, lustre, brightness; W. *gwisg*, Arm. *gwisk*, dress, clothingSee *Fadge*See *Fag*Gael. *fudaidh*, mean, vile, contemptible, trifling; W. *ffwtog*, a short tail (?)W. *ffrum (froom)*, luxuriant, rank, large; Arm. *fromm*, repletion, swelling (gonflement); *fromma*, to swell outW. *ffritian*, to trifle, waste time; *ffrytm*, a little, flighty fellow; *ffrid*, a sudden start; Manx, *fryt*, a frivolous person; *fryttag*, rag, shredW. *ffrau*, flowing, streamingArm. *framma* for *frampa* (?), to form or put together; *framm*, assemblage des grosses pièces de bois pour la construction des maisonsW. *from*, fuming, testy, touchy; *fromyn*, a testy personW. *frost*, pomp, ostentation; Manx, *froash*, prideSee *Fadge*W. *ffull*, haste, speed; *fullio*, to hastenW. *bost*, a swelling or rising up; Arm. *bos*, *bosen*, the plague, from its boils; Corn. *bost*, *fos*, boasting; prim. swellingIr. *gab*, mouth; *gabaire*, prater, tattler; Gael. *gob*, beak, mouth; *gabair*, *gobair*, a prating, talking fellow; Manx, *gob*, *cab*, mouth. Allied to Sans. *gabha*, a cleft, slit, openingIr. Gael. *gab*, to take, to hold; W. *gafaef*, a hold, grasp, fastening; *cafaef*, to hold, encloseIr. *gadh*, arrow, dart; Ir. Gael. *gath*,

ANGLO-CELTIC.

the *gad* when they run madly about from being stung by a gadfly (N. and L.) A.-S. *gád*, point of a weapon, sting; O. N. *gaddr*, *clavus* (Hald.)

CELTIC.

a spear, javelin, sting; Gael. *gad*, twig, withy; Sans. *gadu*,¹ spear, javelin

The anlaut in Sans. *gadu* shows that *gad* and *gaddr* are borrowed words.

Gaffer, the master of a house, foreman of workmen (N. and L.). Usually it means an old man, a grandfather; *gotfer* in Wilts

Corn. *coth*, *goth*, W. *coth*, Arm. *coz*, old, old man; Ir. Gael. *fear*, man

A.-S. *ge-fæder*, god-father (Mahn), a corruption of *gramfer*, grandfather (Skeat).

Gag, to tighten so as to prevent motion, as an over-tight gown (N.)

W. *ceg*, mouth, throat; *cegio*, to choke (Skeat)

{ *Galls*, vacant places in a crop (L.), M.

W. *gäl*, a cleared spot; open, cleared

{ *Gally* (pron. *gauly*), having the hair rubbed off; applied also to land having patches where the crop has not grown (L.); O. N. *galli*, vitium, nævus (mole on the skin)

The change from long *ā* to *au* is a Celtic usage (O'Donovan's *Ir. Gram.*, p. 10).

Gamble, a butcher's staff (N.)
Gambil, *gambrel*, a crooked or bent stick used by butchers (N. and L.)

Ir. Gael., W. *cam*, crooked, winding; W. *pren* (in comp. *bren*), wood

Game-leg, a crooked leg

In Ash's Dictionary the forms are *cambrel* and *cambreñ*.

Garry-ho, loose, improper language (N.); O. N. *gari*, violentia, savities; *ho*, clamor opilionum; only our Eng. *ho! hoa!*

W. *gair=gari*, Arm. *ger*, word, saying; W. *hoew*, sprightly, volatile; Sans. *gir*, voice, word, speech

Gault, the bubbling motion produced in a liquid by its rapid conversion into vapour, ebullition (N.), S.; Germ. *wallen*, A.-S. *weallan*; O. N. *vella*, to well or boil up

Ir. Gael. *gail*, smoke, vapour, steam; *gaileadh*, evaporating; *goil*, boiling, ebullition, vapour; *goilleadh*, boiling; Manx, *gall* (*galt?*), vapour

Gauly, a blockhead (L.)

See *Galls*

¹ I refer to Sanskrit here, as in other places, to show that the Irish or Welsh word is not borrowed.

ANGLO-CELTIC.

Gaunt, emaciated (L.); Norm. *gand*—*gant*, a thin, pointed stick, a tall and thin man (Skeat)

Gaunty, luxuriant; applied to trees tall and over-spreading (N.)

Gaury, exuberant, quick-growing. Corn too exuberant in the blade is said to be *gaury* (N.); O. N. *gorr*, plenius

Gawn, any vessel for lading out liquid (L.), a small tub (M.); var. of gallon (L.)

Gawney, a simpleton (L.)

Geason, sparing, scarce (N.); O. N. *gisinn*, rarus, huileus (Hald.). It means open, gaping; Prov. Sw. *gisna*, to open from drought

Gig, a winnowing fan (N.)

Giggling, *goggling*, unsteady, easily shaken (N.); Fr. *gigue*, a dance, a jig; O. N. *geiga*, tremere

Gimlet-eye, an eye with a squint (N.); O. Fr. *gimbelet*, a gimlet

Gimmy, very neat, spruce, nice in person (N.). *Gimp* in Brockett's *Gloss of N. Country Words*. Prov. Sw. *gimmelig*, fair, beautiful, applied to light. Rietz refers to O. N. *gim-steinn*, jewel, and *gimlir*, splendour¹

Gimsoning, ingenious trifling, gim-cracking (N.)

Gird, a twitch, a pang (N.); A.-S. *geard*, *gyrd*; O. H. G. *gerite*, rod, wand

Glauds, hot gleams between showers (N.); Dan. *glöde*, a live coal; Du. *gloed*, glowing heat, flame

CELTIC.

Ir. Gael. *gann*, *gand*, scarce, scanty, little: *gantar*, scarcity; Manx, *goan*, scarce, short

Ir. Gael. *gann*=*gant*, strong, stout, thick

W. *gor*, high, large, excessive; generally used as a prefix, as in *gor-uch*, supremacy; Arm. *gour*, superlative; *gorré*, dessus, la partie supérieure; *gorrea*, éléver

Ir. Gael. *gann*, a jug; W. *gun*, a large bowl; Sans. *gañjā*, a drinking vessel

Ir. Gael. *geoin*=*goni*, a fool, simpleton

Ir. *gaisin*, Gael. *gaisean*, a scanty crop; Ir. Gael. *gaise*, flaw, blemish; Gael. *gaiseadh*, blasting, withering

Ir. *gig-rand* (*rand*=nimble), a whirligig; *giog-ach* (*gig-ach*), unsettled, moving to and fro; *giogaire*, an uneasy person; W. *gogi*, to shake; *gogwy*, full of motion; *gogr*, a sieve

The root is, I think, the Ir. Gael. *giomh*, a lock of hair, a curl, and the gimlet is so named from the twist or curl at its base; Ir. *gim-leid*, a gimlet (borrowed?)

W. *gwymp*, neat, spruce, handsome

See *Gimmy*, Arm. *souna*, to cut, to form

W. *gyrth*, dash, hit, stroke; *gyrthio*, to hit, push, run against; *arietare*, pulsare (Dav.); *gyr*, drive, onset, thrust; Ir. Gael. *gearr*, to cut, hew, taunt; Manx, *giarey*, to cut, wound

W. *glawdd* (*glaud*), lustre, glow, splendour

¹ The O. N. *gim-steinn* is, I think, from Lat. *gemma* (gem), and the prov. Sw. *gimmelig* is gem-like. The Eng. *gimmy* is for *gimpy*, and the W. *gwymp*, Ir. *fiamb*, hue, colour, are connected with Sans. *vimba*, mirror, reflected form, picture; *vimbita*, reflected, pictured, painted. The primary idea is bright, shining.

ANGLO-CELTIC.

Glaver, to flatter (L.)
Glauer, flattery (N.); A.-S. *gluvere*,
 a flatterer

Gleeting, a place where the land is
 made moist by water that cannot
 escape (N.); *gleeting springs*,
 "springs that have no free outlet,
 render the earth hollow and fuzzy"
 (Morton), N.; A.-S. *glid*, Low Sax.
glett, slippery

Gleeve, a pole with serrated prongs,
 used for catching eels (N.); Fr.
glaive, a sword

Gob, a small, mucilaginous lump
 (N.); Fr. *gob*. "L'avalla tout de
gob", at one gulp he swallowed it
 (Cotg.); *gobéau*, piece, morsel

Goddle, to deceive (N.), S.

Gog, a bog (N.)

Goggy, boggy, swampy (N.)

Goggling, unsteady (N.)

Gogmire, a quagmire (N.) Cf. *gég*,
gaig, to swing (Warw.), E. D. S.,
 iv, 126

Goggle-shells, large snail-shells (N.)

Goggles, id. (N.)

Gog in goose-gog, gooseberry (L.)

Gomeril, a fool (L.)

Goodjers, an exclamation of wonder
 and surprise (N.), S. Cf. *Goodjer*,
 a term for the Devil (Dev.)

"The *gougeres* (demons) shall devour them, flesh and fell (skin),
 Ere they shall make us weep."

Gound, the vulgar pronunciation of
gown (N.). Only an archaism.
 The word *gound* means what is
 sewn; an advance from the pri-
 mitive skin

Gouri, stupid, sullen (N.); O. N.
gari, violentia, saevitas
Gouty, wet and boggy (N.), S.

Gowl, to open, enlarge, as when a
 button-hole is worn out of shape
 (N.)

Agōri, by a common process, would become *agōli*, and
 by a customary change *gowl*.

CELTIC.

W. *glaf*, smooth, glistening; *glafr*,
 flattery; *glafru*, to flatter

To *gleet* is to make moist; Arm.
glitz, dew (prim. liquid); W. *gwelith*,
 id.; Corn. *gulhy*, to wash. The
 root is Sans. *gal*, to ooze, distil;
galita, liquified. Cf. W. *gwelaw*
 rain; *gwlyb*, liquid, moist

W. *glaif*, a bill-hook; *falx* (Dav.)

W. *gob*, heap, mass; *cob*, tuft

W. *godwylo*, to deceive slightly (S.)

W. *gogi*, to shake, quiver; Ir. Gael.
gogach, wavering

Ir. Gael. *cochal*, husk, shell; W. *co-
 cos*, cockles; *cocw*, round lump.
 See *Cock*

Ir. *camar*, a soft, foolish fellow; *ca-
 maran*, an idiot

W. *gygwr*, a grim-looking person;
gwegu, *gygu*, to lower (y=E. u)

Lear, v, 2.

Ir. *gunn* for *gund*, *gunnadh*, a gown;
 Gael. *gún*, W. *gwn*, gown; W. *gwnio*,
 to stitch, to sew; *gynel*, a close
 gown; Manx, *goon*, gown; Sans.
goni, sack; *guna*, string, thread;
gundana, a covering

Ir. *gorach*, foolish, stupid; Gael. *gur-
 rach*, a great, clownish fellow
 W. *gwest*, moist, wet

W. *agawr*, opening, breach; *agori*, to
 open, break, expand, enlarge. Cf.
 W. *achreth*, trembling, =*creth*, id.

ANGLO-CELTIC.

Grab, to seize, catch firm hold of (N.), L.; Sw. *grabba*, to seize. Must be borrowed by Grimm's law

Graves, the sediment of chandlers' tallow (N.)

Grewed, adhered to the pot in boiling. "The milk tastes as if it were *grewed*", a word of similar import with *burnt to* (N.). It means simply burnt. Cf. *grown*, milk burnt in boiling (Linc.)

Griskin, the short bones taken out of a flitch of bacon (N.). "Griskin, the back bones of a hog broiled on the coals, from the Ir. *grisgin*" (Ash's Dict.); O. N. *gris*, a pig

Groudly, grumbling, discontented (L.)

Grouse, gravel (L.)

Grout, mortar mixed with small stones, used for filling up interstices of walls

Grudeons, a sort of bran (L.)

Gubby, knotty, full of small protuberances (N.)

Gudgie, short and thick, as applied to the person² (N.)

Gulsh, ribaldry, silly talk (N.)

Gurvy, an inward rumbling of the bowels (L.). Cf. *gyrr*, to purge (Lanc.)

Gyves, sinews of the legs (N.). "Possibly a metaphorical use of the word *gives* (sic), a fetter" (B.). It is the primitive meaning

Haggy, rough and stiff. A *haggy* road. *Haggy* work for the horses (L.) Du. *hakken*, to chop, hew, cleave

Hait, a command to a horse to go from the driver (N.). It means to go to the left hand

CELTIC.

Ir. Gael. *grab*, to stop, hinder; prim. to seize; *gream*, grip, hold; Sans. *grah*, *grabbh* (Ved.),¹ to take, seize hold

It is in the form of flakes. W. *craf*, *laminae*; *crafen*, a flake; Ir. Gael. *sgreab*, scab, crust

Ir. Gael. *greidh* (*dh* silent), to burn; *gris*, fire, heat; W. *greio*, to scorch, to singe; *graid*, heat

Ir. *grisgin*, Gael. *grisgean*, roasted or broiled meat; *gris*, fire, heat

W. *grwyth*, a murmur; *grwythol*, murmuring

W. *gro*, coarse gravel, pebbles; Corn. *grow*, gravel; Arm. *groatel*, *groatan*, gravel, coarse sand; W. *grut*, grit, coarse sand

W. *rhuchion*, husks, gurgions (P.); *rhuch*, film, husk (with prosthetic *g*?)

See *Gob*

Ir. Gael. *guga*, a fat fellow; *gug*, an egg; *gugan*, a bud

W. *golch*, lye, urine; *golchion*, slops, dish-watar

W. *gyr*, drive, hurry, onset; *gyru*, to drive

W. *gaw=gav*, sinew, tendon; *giau*, nerves; *gefyn*, a fetter; Corn. *goiuen*, nervus (Z. 1102); Mod. Corn. *geyen*, a sinew; Ir. Gael. *geibhionn*, fetters, bondage; O. Ir. *geimin*, compes (*Goid*, 75). The root is Sans. *gabha* (W. *gafaef*), to grasp, to hold

W. *hagr*, ugly, rough, unseemly

W. *chwith*, left, left-handed

¹ Whenever there is an accordance of Sanskrit and Celtic, the latter is invariably related to the older forms of Sanskrit.

² Hence the Fr. *goujon*, Eng. *gudgeon*, the fish so called.

ANGLO-CELTIC.

Harry, a jeering exclamation. When a navigator (labourer) is overladen, and cannot wheel his barrow along, his fellow-workmen cry *harry! harry!* (N.). Fr. *harau, hari*, cri, clamour pour implorer du secours; O. H. G. *haren*, to give a loud outcry

Harum, slovenly, untidy (N.)

Hassock, tuft of coarse grass growing on wet lands (N., L.)

Haume, to lounge about (L.). Cf. *hawming*, forming inelegant attitudes (Linc.); curveting (Leeds)

Haunty, playful without being vicious, applied to cattle (N.); O. Sw. *ant, andt*, quickness, haste

Hawk, a board on which a plasterer or mason keeps his mortar (N.)

Hazzle, azzle, to dry slightly (L.); *hazel*, to dry at top (Forby)

Hike, to move suddenly or hastily (N.); to gore (L.); O. N. *hika, cedere*, recedere

Hingy, said of beer that is at work or fermenting (N.); Du. *hinken*, to halt, go lame

Hock, a shock of hair (L.); A.-S. *seacga*, brushy hair, branches of trees, rough, shaggy

Hog, a year old sheep (L.); Norm. Fr. *hogetz*, young wether sheep (Kelham). Not a French word

Hommocks, large feet and legs (N.); Du. *homp*, hump, heap. The form in -oc is Celtic. Cf. *houss*, large, coarse feet (E.)

Hoop. In the game of hide and seek the hiding child cries *hoop* as a signal to begin the search (N.)

Hoppet, a small oval basket for the food of labourers (L.); Du. *hoep*, a hoop

Horse-blob, the marsh-marigold (N.)

CELTIC.

W. *haro*, an interjection expressing contempt or a slight; Arm. *harao*, cri tumultueux pour se moquer de quelqu'un. Probably a later form of the Irish *sar*, contempt, disdain. Cf. Sans. *hare*, alas!

W. *garw*, rough, coarse; *garwen*, a rough female; Ir. Gael. *garbh*, rough; Manx, *garroo*, rough, rugged

W. *hesg*—*hasgi*, rushes, sedge; *hesor* for *hesgor*, a hassock (in churches); Ir. Gael. *seasg*, sedge

W. *camu*, to curve, wind, bend, make a stride; Ir. Gael., W. *cam*, curved, winding

W. *hawntus*, animated, brisk; *hawnt*, alacrity, eagerness

W. *hawg*—*hawc*, a box, scuttle, hod

Ir. Gael. *as*, to kindle a fire; Manx, *as*, fire; Ir. *adhair*, fire; Sans. *ush*, to burn; *ushna*, hot

W. *hicio*, to snap, catch suddenly, to make a sudden jerk

W. *heini*, briskness; brisk, lively. *Heini* is probably for *heinig*. Ir. Gael. *ing*, a stir, a move, force; Sans. *ing*, to move to and fro

W. *sioch*, bushy hair

Ir. Gael. *og*, young, a youth; *oige*, a young woman; *oigeach*, a young colt; Manx, *oigan*, a youth; W. *hogen*, a young woman

W. *gomach*, a shank or leg; Ir. *cos*, foot, leg; W. *coes*, leg

W. *hup*, effort, try; *hup!* make an effort, try

W. *hōb*, a wooden vessel holding a peck in Glamorganshire; *hob, hobaid, modius* (Dav.)

I am inclined to think that *horse¹* is

¹ Cf. *horse*, a reed put into a barrel to draw off the liquor; W. *corsen*, a reed.

ANGLO-CELTIC.

Hose, the sheath of corn (L.), M. *Housings* (prop. *housing*), high leather, horse-collars; formerly used as a cover (L.).

Hougin, a covering attached to a horse's collar (N.), S.

Hox, to fret, to harass. "She does *hox* me uncommon" (N.).

Hox shows that the verbal form in Northamptonshire was *hocas*. Cf. Lanc. *lammes*, to run.

Hub, nave of a wheel (N.).
Hubby, lumpy, knotty (N.); Du. *homp*, hump; Prov. Sw. *hop*, heap, quantity
Huff, to puff up, to swell (N.)

Huff, to scold, to tell any one of his faults in low, abusive language (N.).

Hundy, to injure with the horns (N., S.); O. N. *gunn*, battle

CELTIC.

here a mutation of the W. *cors*, marsh, bog; Corn. *cors*, Arm. *kors*, bog, bog-plant

W. *husan*, a covering; Arm. *kos*, enveloppe de certains legumes; Sans. *kos'a*, covering, case, sheath

A variation of *housing* (covering), unless from W. *huch*, thin cover, film; *hug*, tunic, cloak; *hugyn*, a little cloak or covering

W. *hogi*, to whet, to irritate; Arm. *hega*, to irritate, provoke

W. *huff*, a lump; *hufan*, a rising over; *hufanu*, to rise over; *hufen*, cream, top of milk; *hufio*, to mantle, overtop
 See *Hub*

W. *wift*, slight, scorn; *wiftio*, to cry shame, to upbraid

Ir. Gael. *guin*=*guni*, points, darts; *guinim*, I wound, I sting, stab; *guntia*, wounded; *guinneach*, sharp-pointed. The last word points to a primitive *gund* or *gunt*. Cf. Sans. *han* for *ghan*, to strike, wound

Some forms of Sans. *han* are from *ghan*, and some from *ghat*. The prim. form was then *ghant*; hence *ghund*, and by the Welsh verbal formative, *u*=Eng. *i*, *ghundai* and *hundai*.

Hurburr, the burdock (L.)

Hurchin, hedgehog (N.); Lat. *erinaeus*, id.

Hurds, tow (L.); gen. *hards*, explained by Halliwell as "coarse flax, the refuse of flax or hemp"

Inkling, a slight desire (N.); *inkle*, to long for, desire (Cleveland)

Jabber, confused, idle talk (N.)

W. *hor* in *hor-en*, a fat woman; *hwrwg*, a lump; *bär*, bunch, tuft; Ir. Gael. *barr*, head, bunch, knob, something large and round

Ir. *uirchin* (*urchin*), a pig; Arm. *heureuchin*, a hedgehog

W. *earth*, refuse, off-scouring, tow, oakum

W. *ainc*, desire, craving; *aviditas*, *desiderium* (Dav.), with the Celtic suffix *-al*

See *Gab*

ANGLO-CELTIC.

Jagg, a large bundle of briars used as a "clodding harrow" (L.)
Jog, a small cartload (N.); gen. *jag*
Jannock, a buttress or support for a wall (N.)

Jerking, fidgeting, romping (N.)

The same as *gird*, to strike, from A.-S. *gyrd*, a rod (Skeat).

Jigling, *jogling*, unsteady, easily shaken (N.)

Job, to thrust quickly a sharp-pointed instrument into anything (N.); to peck (N.)

Jobbet, a small load (L.)

Jonnick, liberal, kind, hospitable. "I went to see him, and he was quite *jonnick*" (N.)

Jorum, *joram*, a brimming dose of liquor (L.)

Jowl, to push, knock with force (N.). Cf. *joll*, the beak of a bird (Norf.); to peck (Lanc.)

Jubs, the lower course of the great oolite (N.); Prov. Sw. *kubb*, a short piece cut from the stock of a tree

Kabes, chilblains (N.); a var. of *kibes*

Kailey, *kealey*, a term for red, stony land (N.); *keal*, sand or rock (N.).¹ Cf. *kail*, to throw stones (Suff.); Fr. *caillou*, flint-stone, pebble

Kecklock, wild mustard (L.), H.; *kecks*, *kex*, the dry stock of the hemlock or other umbelliferous plants; the plants themselves (N. and L.); Fr. *cigüe*, hemlock, kex (Cotg.)

Keel, ruddle for sheep (L., N.)

CELTIC.

W. *sawch*, heap, pile. *Sawch* is — *sāg*, which becomes *shāg* and *jāg*, shortened into *jag*

Gael. *dainn*, a rampart (McAlpine), with *-oc*, the Celtic suffix of smallness; *di*, and sometimes *da*—*j*; Gael. *diubhal*, pronounced *juval*; or Ir. Gael. *dainingeach*, a bulwark

W. *terc*, a jerk, a jolt; *tercu*, to jerk. Cf. Manx, *cheh*, hot, for *teah*

See *Gigling*

Ir. Gael. *gob*, a bird's bill or beak; W. *gwp*, id.; *cobio*, to strike

W. *gob*, a heap, a pile. The termination *-et* (in Welsh *-aid*) is a Celtic form

Ir. Gael. *geanach*, pleasant, in a pleasant humour, kind

W. *gorm*, a plenum; *gor*, great, extreme, high

Manx, *jolg*, thorn, prong; *coll*, *goll*, sharp point, sting; Ir. Gael. *colg*, sting, prickle; W., Corn. *col*, a sharp point, sting, awn

W. *gob*, lump, heap; Ir. Gael. *caob*, a lump—*caba* or *coba*; Manx, *ceab*, a lump; Sans. *kap-āla*, head, skull

W. *gibws*, commonly *y gib* (*cibi*), a kibe, kibed heels (Rich.), *cibwst*, chilblains, from *cib*, vessel, shell, husk (a round form), and *gwst*, a watery humour

O. W. *caill*, a stone; Arm. *kell*, testicle, prim. a stone (r. *cal*, hard); *kall*, *kalch*, stone, testicle

W. *ceccys*, plants with hollow stems; in some places hemlock; *cegid*, hemlock; *llys* for *llych*, plant, herb

Ir. Gael. *cil*, ruddle, red ochre

¹ "Whether they are pieces or shreds of the limestone, of the ragg, or of our ordinary sandstone, they have all the name of *keale*." (Morton.)

ANGLO-CELTIC.

Kell, membrane covering the omentum of a slaughtered animal (N., L.). Sometimes *caul*
Kelter, order, condition, good case (N.)

Keys, the seed-vessels of the ash (N., L.)

Kid, a bundle or fagot of dry thorns (N.)

Kidnunck, *kiddenunck*. "If in a cap or bonnet the ribbon is oddly or irregularly placed, one part projecting before another, it is said to stand up in *kidnuncks*" (N.)

Kids, pods of beans and peas

Kill, kiln (N.), S.

Kimble, to humble. "He was very much *kimbled*" (N.)

Kimple, to flinch from, to hesitate. "Come, don't *kimple*! at your work" (N.)

Kimmel, *kimble*, a washing tub (L.)

Knack, to be more fortunate than another. If one boy has a piece of plum-cake, and another has none, he says, "I *knack* you" (N.). Cf. Lancashire phrase, "That beats me (surpasses me)"

Knoggings, small refuse stones used in masonry for the inside of a wall (N.); Germ. *knocken*, knot, bunch, a borrowed word (see Skeat, s. v. *knoll*)

CELTIC.

Ir. Gael. *ceal* (*cela*), a covering; W. *celu*, to cover, to hide; *caul*, a calf's maw
 Ir. Gael. *cail*—*cel*, condition, state; *-dar* as a suffix (in Welsh *der*) answers to Eng. -ness in goodness
 W. *cae* inclosure

W. *cedys*, bundles of wood, fagots; Sans. *chiti*, layer or pile of wood
 W. *cyd*, denoting union; *cnwc* (*knook*), lump, knob

W. *cydyn*, a little bag or pouch; *cud*, *cod*, bag, pod, etc.

W. *cylyn*, a kiln; *cil*, a recess

Probably from W. *camu*, to curve, bend, wind. Cf. *ceimwch* (lobster), from *cam*; Eng. *kim-kam*, crookedly

W. *cwman*, a tub (*cymancell*, a little tub); Ir. *cuman*, a dish; Gael. *cuman*, a milk-pail

Ir. Gael. *cnag* for *cnac*, to beat, strike; s., a knob, a knock; W. *cnocio*, to beat, to rap (see Skeat, s. v. *knock*)

W. *cnwc*, bunch, hump, lump; Ir. Gael. *cnag*, a knob; Arm. *cneach*, hillock

¹ The word *cam* was primarily *camp* (*camp*), as the Sans. *kamba* (shell, ring) shows; and *camp* or *camp*, with the Celtic verbal suffix *-al*, would become *campal*, varied into *kimple*.

(To be continued.)

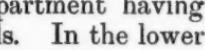
NOTES ON THE OLDER CHURCHES IN THE
FOUR WELSH DIOCESES.

BY THE LATE
SIR STEPHEN RICHARD GLYNNE, BART.

(Continued from Vol. I, p. 272)

LLANDDERFEL (ST. DERFEL GADARN).

June 22, 1865.

A VERY nice church, superior both in proportions and in architectural character to the generality of Welsh churches. It is wholly of fair Perpendicular work, and perfectly uniform; consists of a lofty, single body without architectural distinction of chancel, north and south porches, and over the west end a small open bell-cot. The interior is wide and lofty, and the original roof, unhappily, concealed by a ceiling. On each side are three similar three-light windows. The east window is of four lights, wide, and with rather flat arch. The windows have, externally, hoods on corbel-heads. There is a west doorway with arch and jamb-mouldings. The porches have doorways somewhat similar; the northern, a Tudor age door. Between the nave and chancel is a Perpendicular wood screen, each compartment having foliated arches with enriched spandrels. In the lower part are small circular openings arranged thus:  Some ancient bench-ends remain; but the church is, for the most part, pewed. The reredos is composed of some ancient wood carving. At the west end is a fine ancient gallery with pierced paneling, and two vine-cornices well preserved; all of Perpendicular work. The font is a plain, circular one with two projecting pieces of foliage near the upper surface. On the south of the altar is a kind of wooden sideboard or credence, of debased work, with this inscription  and some-

what varied ornaments. Near the west end is a rude wood figure of an animal like a stag, much mutilated, with a hollow in its back, in which it is said an image was inserted. In the east window is some stained glass with figures of a monkey and frog. The gallery, now at the west end, seems to have once been the rood-loft, and to have stood on the screen.

LLANGAR (ALL SAINTS).

22 June 1865.

This church is now disused and neglected, being superseded by a new one at Cynwyd. It is a long, low, single building, having the usual Pointed bell-cot with an open arch over the west end, and a south porch; the east window Perpendicular, of three lights with transom; most of the other windows debased, square-headed, and small. The doorways are plain with obtuse heads. The font is a plain, deep, circular bowl.¹ There is no west window. The situation is retired and beautiful, on sloping ground, near to the river Dee.

LLANFOR (ST. MARY).²

June 1867.

A dreary church, much out of condition, consisting of a wide, awkward nave with undistinguished chancel; a clumsy, debased chapel, built in 1550, on the north side of the east end; a south porch; and a western steeple of odd and unsightly character. The windows have mostly been modernised; but some have Pointed arches. That at the east end is poor Perpendicular, of three lights, with transom exactly resembling that at Llanycil. The interior is gloomy and dismal, but was finely dressed with evergreens and texts for Whitsuntide. There is a hideous west gallery, and some old

¹ Not unlike in form to the curious wooden font at Efenechtyd (5th Series, vol. i, p. 171).

² Rebuilt by Mr. B. Ferrey in 1874-5. Comprises chancel, with north vestry, which is divided from the nave by the restored screen, and west tower.

pews, and some open benches. The boundary of the chancel is marked by a wood screen of plain character, with arched compartments ; and in the lower part appear some rude perforations, as also at Llandrillo. The north chapel is mean and debased, and clumsily tacked on. The floor is chiefly of slate. The font has a plain octagonal bowl. The porch is large, and has a Pointed door. A priest's door is closed. The roof is of rude timbers covered with slate. The tower is a wonderful composition, very low, massive, and devoid of architectural feature, the east and west sides rising into stepped gables, with pack-saddle roof. It rises very little above the roof of the nave.

LLANGOWER (ST. GEORGE).¹

Sept. 8, 1856.

A mean church in a romantic churchyard of uneven ground, near to Bala Lake. It is of the usual simple plan, without distinction of chancel, and has a small belfry, and a south porch with some timber framework. There is no architectural feature that has any decided ancient character, and the windows are modern and wretched. The walls may, perhaps, be old. The font is ancient, a cylindrical cup on a plinth.

In the churchyard is a large yew on a mound of stones.

LLANUWCHLLYN (ST. DEINIOL).²

June 13th, 1867.

This church has two parallel aisles. The walls are ancient ; but there is an entire deficiency of architectural features, the windows being wretched modern ones, and the original arcade replaced by cast iron pillars supporting a flat cornice ; but the responds remain, which seem to be the original stone half-pillars. The

¹ Renovated in 1871. In the churchyard, beneath the yew-tree, lies a decayed horse-bier (Elor Feirch), which was in common use hereabouts at the beginning of the present century. There is another preserved in the disused church of Llangelynnin, near Towyn.

² Rebuilt in 1873.

south aisle does not reach quite to the west end ; and there is a north porch, on which side is the public way. The walls are low ; and there is a little bell-gable at the west end, of modern work, for one bell. The font has an octagonal bowl of plain character, on a short stem. The chancel occupies the east end of the northern aisle. The roofs are partially ceiled. The altar is indecorously encroached upon. There are no closed pews, save one new one for Glanllyn, belonging to Sir Watkin. The others are plain modern benches with backs, on which are inscribed the names of people and places. The one feature which makes this church notable is a remarkably fine effigy of a knight lying in a recess in the north wall, with an imperfect inscription with letters oddly formed. The knight has his hands joined in prayer, a camail of chain-mail, and the armour semé with roses. It is inscribed,

“ Hic jacet Johannes ap G..... ap Madoc ap Iorwerth,
Cuius anime pr’etur Deus. Amen.

“ Anno d’ni MCCCLXX.”

New pewed, 1820.

LLANYCIL (ST. BEUNO).¹

Sept. 7th, 1856.

This church is in form like the last, but wider, with a small Welsh belfry. The windows all modern, except the eastern one, which is of three lights, and late Perpendicular. Over the space forming the chancel, the roof is boarded. The font is modern. The church is pewed, but neat. The east window resembles that at Llanfor.

¹ Church restored in 1880.

DEANERY OF POOL AND CAEREINION.

GARTHBEIBIO (ST. TYDECHO).

July 21st, 1869.

A narrow church much resembling Llangadfan and Manafon, and, like them, considerably renovated. The walls seem to have been raised, and a new, high-pitched roof put on them, leaving a ridge-crest.¹ The east window is precisely the same as in the two churches named above. The windows in the south are square-headed, of one, two, and three lights, and seem all new. On the north there seem to have been no windows originally. There is a new Pointed bell-cot² over the west end, with open arch. The font has a plain octagonal bowl. The situation is commanding, on a lofty, abrupt eminence.

GUILSFIELD (ALL SAINTS).

Sept. 16th, 1858.

A large church, having nave with north and south aisles reaching along part of the chancel, a south porch and west tower. Externally, the work is late Perpendicular; but there are indications, though doubtful, of earlier work within. The roofs are slated, and sloping in the aisles. The nave has a clerestory. All the windows, save the eastern one, including those of the clerestory, are square-headed, mostly of three lights, and foliated. The east window is late Perpendicular, of five lights, with transom, and the tracery appears to have been altered and mutilated. The nave is very wide, and there is no division between it and the chancel, which occupies the eastern bay; and there are portions of the lower part of the rood-screen remaining. Also there are several old pews with wood-carving of the seventeenth century, and some screen-work that

¹ This was done in 1862, when the walls were partly rebuilt.

² The new bell sounds G; the old one sounded C; that at Llanerfyl, A; and the one at Llangadfan, B flat.

once enclosed a chapel at the east end of the south aisle. But the area of the church is strangely encumbered with the most irregular pews of all shapes, sizes, and height,—quite a curiosity in their way; also galleries have been inserted, for which purpose the roofs of each aisle seem to have been raised, and large dormer windows inserted, which, though incongruous, look less ill externally than might be expected. The arcade



on the north consists of four large Pointed arches with plain mouldings, there being a large brick and a wall-pier between the third and fourth arches, marking the chancel. The porch occupies one bay on the south, and is of rather irregular make. The capitals are moulded. The roofs are curious; that of the nave is open, with quatrefoiled, paneled compartments in the beams, and ornamented spandrels. In the chancel the roof is flatter, and paneled, with bosses and moulded ribs. The brackets supporting the beams encroach on the clere-

story windows. In the aisles also the timbers encroach on the arches. The font has a plain octagonal bowl, with large heads on the alternate faces, on a square base. The porch is very large, and has had an upper story added ; also there is a building on its west side, added in 1739, to contain a hearse. The outer doorway of the porch is large and bold, on shafts, with imposts ; and near the door, within, is a stoup. The tower has thick walls, and is open to the nave only by a small door, not in the centre. The tower is plain Perpendicular, with battlement and buttresses, and crowned by a slight, low, wooden spire. The belfry-windows are of two lights ; the other openings only slits, save an arched single window on the west. There is some good old ironwork on the south door ; an organ in the west gallery. The interior much needs cleaning, and has at present the most absurd appearance.¹

The churchyard is beautifully shaded with yew and other trees. In it is this inscription :

“ Under this yew tree,
Buried would he be,
For his father and he
Planted this yew tree.

“ Richard Jones, 1707.”

All the yew-trees were planted in the reign of William and Mary.

HIRNANT (ST. ILLOG).

July 20th, 1869.

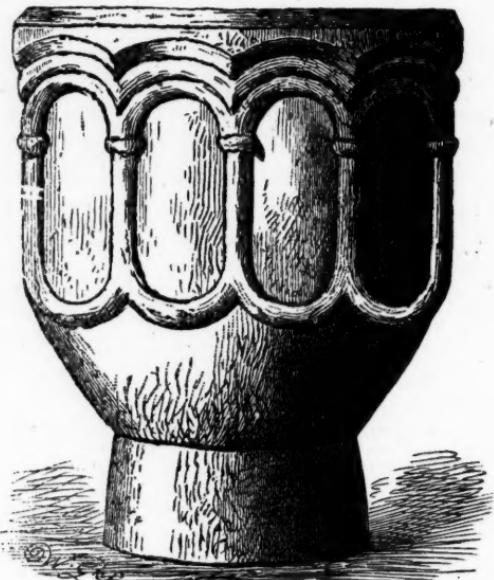
A small, narrow church arranged as usual ; not rebuilt, but thoroughly uninteresting, and devoid of character. There are no windows on the north ; the existing windows, south and east, are all modern and

¹ Guilsfield Church was restored in 1879, in an admirable manner, by Mr. G. E. Street, R.A. Internally, the pews and galleries were removed, a beautiful screen erected between the chancel and nave, and the whole furnished with handsome carved oak seats, and the floors of the chancel and the aisles laid with encaustic tiles ; the east window renovated, and a new one inserted at the east end of the south aisle ; and the removal of the brickwork between the third and fourth arches brought to light the steps to the old rood-loft. Externally, the quaint but picturesque line of dormers that lighted the south gallery have been removed.

poor. The original roof is partially ceiled, but some of the old timbers are seen. The church is pewed, dirty, and dreary ; and a portion at the west end, parted off, is used for rubbish.

LLANDRINIO (ST. TRINIO).

A small church in a very large churchyard, consisting of a nave and chancel only, with traces of an aisle, now destroyed, to the north of the former. Over the



west end is a small belfry. Within the south porch is a Norman doorway with impost mouldings and no shafts. The chancel has no visible separation from the nave. The east window is Decorated, of three lights. On the north of the chancel is a very small obtuse lancet ; another window, on the south, is Perpendicular, and square-headed. There is a square recess on the north side of the altar. Near the west end of the nave is part of a circular column in the wall, which seems to have supported an arch opening to an aisle. The font

is Norman, of circular form, moulded with semicircular arches. The church is regularly but exclusively pewed in a modern fashion.

There are some fine yew-trees in the churchyard, and beautiful views of the Breidden Hills.

LLANDYSILIO (ST. TYSILIO).

This church is not very remarkable for beauty, and consists of a nave and chancel; only the latter rather unusually long; a south porch; a low modern tower at the west end, having a pointed roof. The western portion of the nave has its roof of higher pitch than the remainder, and that of the chancel is still lower. On the south side of the nave is a large square-headed window of four lights, each cinquefoiled; and some other windows are modern or mutilated. There is no chancel-arch. In the chancel is, on each side, a plain, small lancet; on the south, one two-light Decorated window; on the north, one Perpendicular one. The east window is modern in form, a triple lancet, filled with mediocre stained glass. On the south is a priest's door. The south porch is chiefly of wood, and appears to be of the sixteenth century. The pulpit and desk are placed in the chancel. The whole pewed in a regular but exclusive fashion. The font appears to be Norman, octagonal in form, with a kind of scalloped ornament on each face, at the base, a moulded band.¹

LLANERFYL (ST. ERFYL).

Sept. 3, 1850.

The church has a nave and undistinguished chancel, a south porch, and a wooden belfry over the west end. The windows are Third Pointed, at least those near the

¹ This church was taken down in 1867, and a new one, of the Decorated period, consecrated on August 8, 1868. The plan consists of nave with north aisle, chancel with organ-chamber, and vestry on the north side, a south porch, and at the west end of the north aisle a circular tower with an open arched belfry, surmounted by a stone steeple.

east end, which are square-headed, of two lights, trefoiled ; the eastern one, of three lights, has a depressed arch. The others have been modernised. On the south a large kind of dormer window has been added in the roof ; perhaps in the seventeenth century. At the east end of the church, near the south angle, is a rather elegant double niche of Third Pointed character. Each arch is cinquefoiled, and the whole surmounted by an embattled cornice with small pinnacles. The niche is very long. The central piece is detached. To the north of it is a square recess in the wall. The font is an octagon with moulded rim, and with Tudor flowers below the bowl ; the stem also paneled. The porch is plain, the interior doorway having an obtuse arch.¹

In the churchyard is a fine yew-tree.

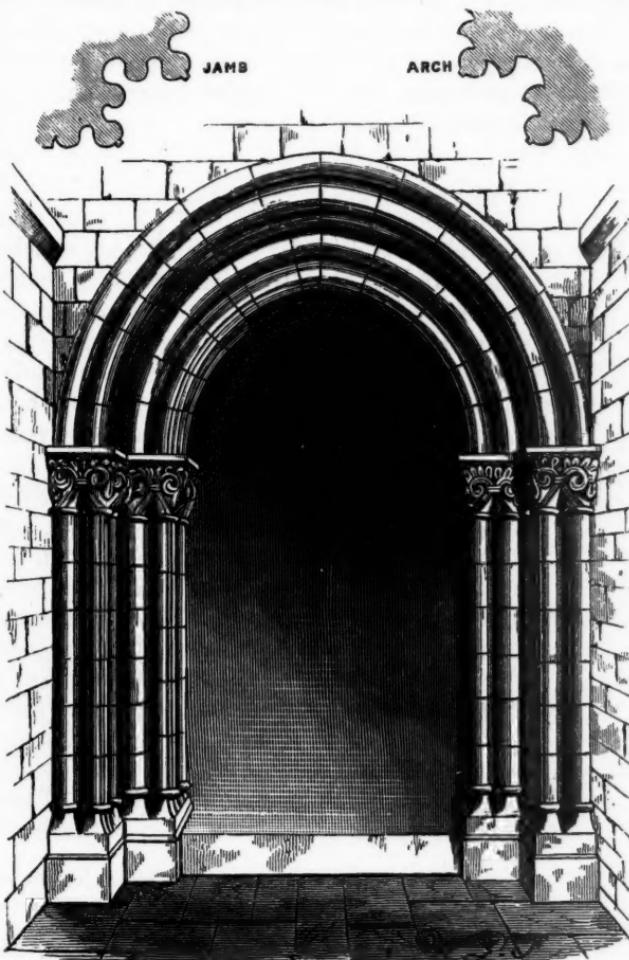
LLANFAIR CAER EINION (ST. MARY).

Sept. 23rd, 1858.

A large church for Wales, but in bad repair, and in many respects much out of condition. It consists of a nave and chancel undivided, a south porch, and western steeple. The latter is rather of a nondescript kind ; the lower part of stone, the upper of wood, of the pigeon-cot fashion, containing three bells and a clock. The porch is Elizabethan, and of timber. Within it is a really good Early English doorway, very uncommon in Wales, having two orders of good deep mouldings, and clustered shafts, having capitals of foliage with square abaci. The aisle does not extend quite to the west end, but entirely to the east end. The eastern part probably formed a private chapel. The division between the nave and aisle is now formed by rude, upright timbers, without anything like an arcade. Some windows are square-headed, of two lights, trefoiled,

¹ This church was taken down in 1870, and a new one built in its stead, comprising chancel with north vestry, nave divided off by a screen, south porch, and west bell-gable. Opened for divine service, Sept. 6, 1870. Architect, Mr. Edward Haycock. Cost, £1,600.

but most are of the worst modern description. There are some faint traces of the rood-loft screen. There is some carved wainscoting, especially in a seat intended



for the churchwardens ; also a carved beam across the aisle. In the sill of a south window is the effigy said to be of a Prince Einion, with chain-armour and joined

hands, but not cross-legged. There are two brass mural plates about 1712. There is a gallery at the west with the date 1725. The font has an octagonal bowl, mutilated, on two steps, without a stem. The interior presents an extraordinary appearance of slovenliness; the pews are a strange group, without order or symmetry; and some parts are without pavement, open to the bare earth.¹

LLANFECHAIN (ST. GARMON).

4 May 1855.

A small church in a very large churchyard, consisting of a chancel and nave only, with a wooden belfry over the west end, and a south porch of wood framework, having good large boards with vine-leaf. The walls lean outwards, and there is no architectural distinction of chancel. The church is rather mean both within and without. The east end is decidedly early Norman, and has three small windows, one above two, the former having a square head. All much splayed, and very narrow. There is also a square-headed, narrow window on the north side of the chancel. On the south of the chancel is a rude doorway of the same character, having a hood-moulding. There is a small piscina in the south wall, and in the east an irregular opening. The south window of the chancel is Perpendicular, of two lights. The other windows have been modernised. The roof of the nave has foliated spandrels, and some of the old beams may be seen; but it is partially ceiled. The chancel is wholly so. There is a stoup near the south door. The altar is Jacobean,

¹ The church was taken down and rebuilt in 1868, with the exception of the tower; which, however, has also been taken down, and is now being rebuilt in character with the rest of the new church, which nearly follows the ground-plan of the older one. The Early English doorway has been rebuilt stone for stone; and the effigy, which bears an inscription on the belt, "Hic jacet Davit ap Gruff (Vych)an", an ancestor of the Bryn Glas family (see *Montgomeryshire Collections*, xvii, p. 176), has been placed on the chancel floor, south side.

and has four legs, with Ionic capitals in very fair style, raised on an elevated platform. The pulpit is curious, bearing the date 1636, with this inscription, "*Cathedram habet in celis qui corda docet. Fede My FLOCK. Ascendit oratio ut descendat gratia.*" Also several initials ; and on the sounding board, "He that heareth you heareth Me, and he that despiseth you despiseth Me." There are some rude, old, open benches. On one pew the date 1649. There is a curious old coffer, made of the solid trunk of a tree. The font has an octagonal bowl adorned with circles containing quatrefoils and roses, on a short, paneled stem, on two high steps.

A school, according to Welsh custom, has been improperly added at the west end. Two bells.¹

LLANGADVAN (ST. CADVAN).

July 20th, 1869.

This church is of the same shape as Garthbeibio, and has also been recently completely renovated, or almost rebuilt.² The east window resembles exactly that at Manafon ; the other windows, all now of two trefoiled lights, with hoods and corbel-heads, rather too large. A Pointed arch has been added, dividing the chancel. The seats open ; and a vestry added on the north ; also a belfry at the west end, which is not very successful ; but the church is neat, and in decorous state, though the destruction of the ancient features must be regretted. The sacrairum is somewhat ambitiously groined in wood.

¹ In 1859 a partial renovation was carried out under the direction of Mr. R. Kyrke Penson, and in 1884 a thorough restoration under the care of Mr. Douglas of Chester. The old oak roof has been brought to light, and renewed, the chancel divided off from the nave by an effective screen, the whole seated with open carved oak benches, and the floors paved respectively with encaustic tiles and wooden blocks, the chancel windows filled with stained glass ; and the walls, cleared of plaster, show the pointed joints.

² Re-opened April 23rd, 1868.

LLANSANTFRAID (ST. BRIDGET).

Sept. 16th, 1858.

A plain church, consisting originally of a wide nave and chancel undivided, a south porch, and a wooden belfry with shingled spire over the west end. To this an ugly transept was added, on the north side, in 1727-28. The church has been partially modernised, and has several bad windows; but the east window may be Decorated, of three lights, without foils; and north and south of the church are original windows of a single light, and trefoiled head. On the south of the chancel appears, in the wall, one half of a trefoiled double piscina with two orifices, deep and quatrefoiled, but cut by the erection of a new wall, which has square debased windows of four lights. This was the work of John Edwards, A.D. 1619,¹ which name and date are seen on one window. There are also dormer windows of wood, inserted in 1652, and carved pews with the dates 1624 and 1630. Of the same date is also, probably, the porch of wood and plaster. The font is a circular cup, quite plain, probably early. The altar is small. There is a little modern stained glass, and a small organ.²

LLANWDDYN (ST. WDDYN).³

20 July 1869.

This church, of the usual oblong form, without aisles or distinction of chancel, is more in its original state than its distant neighbours of Garthbeibio and Llangadfan. The roof has open timbers, constructed much

¹ Inscribed on a south window:

“Luce meo sumptu fruitur domus ista, sed Ille
Qui est Dominus Domini det mihi luce frui.

“John Ewardes Anno Domini 1619.”

² The fabric was renovated in 1866, and a new organ erected in 1884.

³ The church having been an appropriation of the Knights Hospitallers of Halston, was dedicated by them to St. John the Baptist.

as at Manafon. There are no windows on the north. The east window almost exactly resembles that at Garthbeibio. The remarkable feature here is the existence of a large amount of ancient mural painting on the north wall, unluckily so much faded as to make it difficult to trace the subjects. There are two courses of painting, an upper and lower. One portion of the lower course seems to represent Our Lord and the twelve apostles. The west gallery has some good Perpendicular wood carving with vine-leaves and grapes. The font is ancient, with octagonal bowl. There is the usual small arched bell-cot over the west end.

In the churchyard lie buried Lewis Evans, *æt.* 116, and his wife, *æt.* 96.

MEIFOD (ST. MARY).

4 May 1855.

A large church for Wales, and situated within a churchyard of immense size, but only partially used. The plan is a body with undistinguished chancel, with north and south aisles; the former a modern addition to the original plan,¹ the latter not reaching quite to the west; a western tower. A vestry occupies the west end of the north aisle, and is walled off. The east window of the south aisle is Decorated, of three lights, reticulated; and there is on the south aisle another Decorated one of two lights, not very good. The east window is Perpendicular, of three lights; those of the north aisle modern and meagre imitations. The modern arcade, north of the nave, is also most meagre, with four arches, and piers without capitals. There are two large and wide Pointed arches on the south side, dividing the eastern part of the body from the aisle; rather flat in form, and with an octagonal column having a capital. To the west of these occurs a flat arched doorway in the wall, then a low arch without imposts.

¹ The north aisle, from being a lean-to in 1837, was enlarged, under the care of Mr. Ferrey, in 1871.

The tower opens to the nave by a plain Pointed arch on large half-circular columns having moulded capitals. It has a stone vaulted roof, and is without buttresses ; has a battlement, square turret, a south-west Perpendicular belfry window of two lights, and west window square-headed. The lower part of the tower spreads outward, in Welsh fashion. There is a deep west gallery in which may be seen vine-leaf cornices. The font has an octagonal bowl, but so battered and mutilated that it is not possible to distinguish its character. Some initials upon it would, perhaps, mark it of the post-Reformation period. The south aisle is very wide. The interior neat and tidy, but pewed ; and the improvements, such as they are, carried into effect too soon to be good. There is a slab with a fine cross having the knotty and network-sculpture of the twelfth century, and above it a representation of the crucifixion.¹

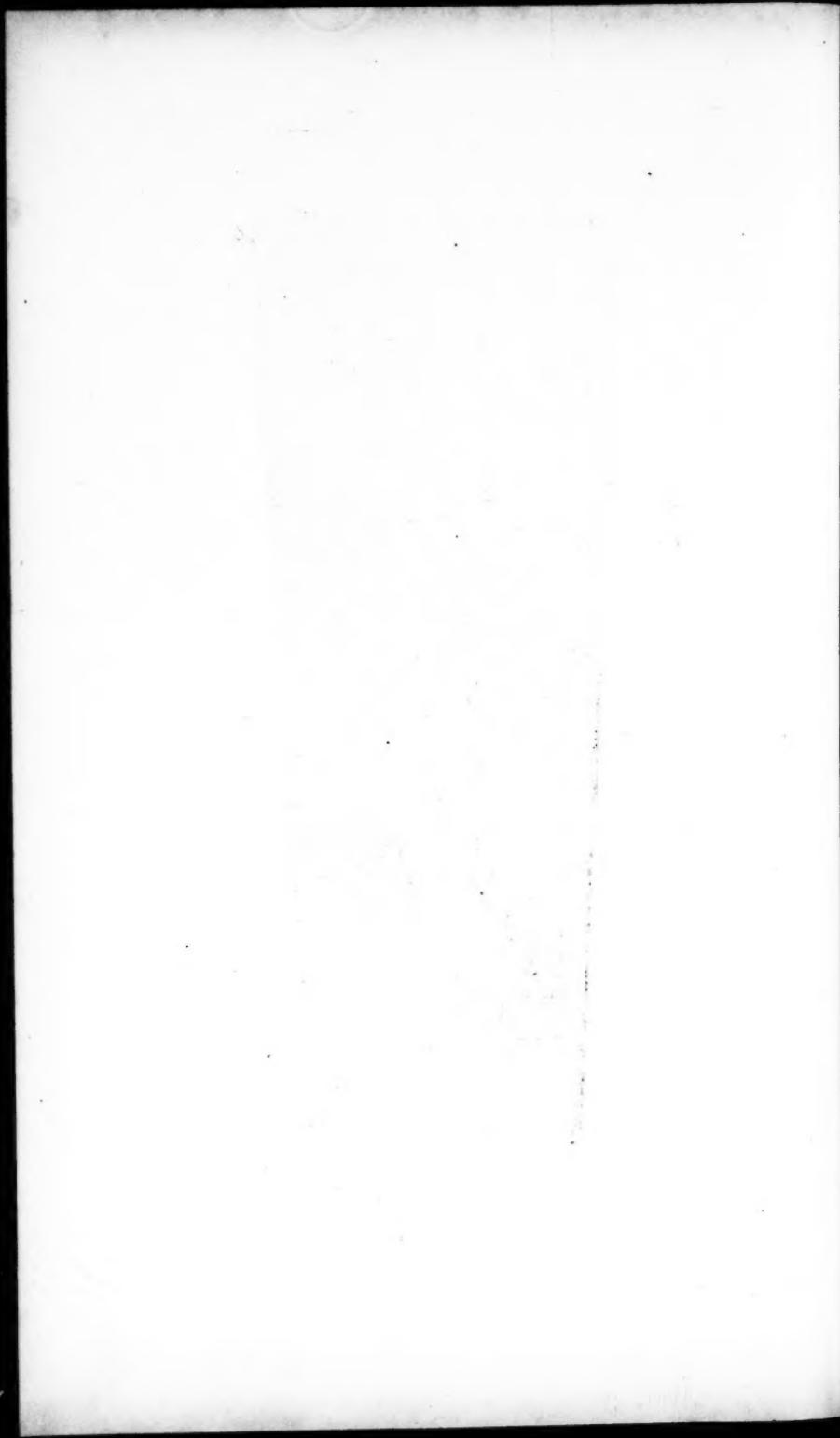
¹ The church was well restored in 1871, the pews and gallery removed, and open seats introduced, the wooden piers supporting the north arcade supplanted by stone columns, and a Norman arcade, corresponding to that in the south wall, near the tower, brought to light. The semicircular columns of the tower are formed out of the used up piers of the previous Norman arcade.

(To be continued.)



SCULPTURED TOMBSTONE IN MEIFOD CHURCH.





OSWESTRY, ANCIENT AND MODERN, AND ITS LOCAL FAMILIES.

(Continued from Vol. i, p. 299.)

IN close proximity to the estate of which we have been speaking (divided from it, indeed, only by the park wall and the road to Cynr y Bwch), nestling amongst evergreens, is situated a very curious and interesting house, though diminutive in size. It would be easy to pass by the Hayes without its attracting much attention, though it is surrounded with fine timber, and has in a field to the rear one of the largest, if not the largest, cedar in Shropshire. The house is cruciform, and contains upon the ground-floor a vestibule, entrance-hall (from which the staircase rises), a dining-room with a bay window, and another small room. On the first floor are two bedrooms and the drawing-room, which is over the dining-room, and coincides with it in size. All the rooms are panelled with oak, and the staircase is of the same material. The fireplaces have been originally firedogs placed under a simple Tudor arch, but are unfortunately modernised. Over the one in the drawing-room is some carving of an elaborate character but later date than the rest.

The property now belongs to J. Jennings, Esq., having been left to him by a relative who purchased it from Scott-Waring, the representative of the Waring family, to whom it had belonged for some centuries. The present proprietor kindly gave the writer the following particulars. The mantelpiece in the drawing-room bears the date 1656; and a board in the old staircase, taken down after the place was bought by Mr. Jennings' family, but before he himself owned it, bore the date 1618, and he tells the writer he is all but certain bore initials indicating that a Waring was then the owner.

A descendant of Major Scott-Waring writes: "With regard to 'The Hayes', I do not think my grandfather ever resided there. To be near Ince, his property in Cheshire, he rented Trafford Hall. I always understood from my mother that the residence on the Ince property had been burnt down and never rebuilt."

Ormerod says, in his *History of Cheshire* : "In 1724 the lands of Ince, which had formerly belonged to the Dean and Chapter of Chester, were purchased from Charles Cholmondeley, Esq., of Vale Royal, by Sir George Wynne of Leeswood, Bart. Margaret, sole heir of Sir George, married Richard Waring of the Inner Temple, and he dying *s.p.*, bequeathed it to John Scott, Esq., the descendant of his aunt. The entire estate of Major John Scott-Waring in Ince contained 1,600 acres. He sold it to Robert Peel and Edmund Yates for £80,000, but Yates bought up Peel's share for £50,000."

For the descent of this family see pp. 51, 52.

It may be noticed that Richard Waring of Woodcote, etc., married Margery, daughter of John Hosier, and Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Phillips, or, as an old MS. formerly in the library of Lord Berwick says, Cicely, with whom he had lands in Yockleton. This Richard Phillips was the son and heir of William Phillips of Meole, by Cicely, daughter of Thomas Clough of Minsterley, and himself married one of the Onslows, by whom he had four daughters, coheirs.

Notwithstanding their English name, the family of Hosier were Welsh by descent. John Hosier of Woodcote, the husband of Elizabeth (or Cicely) Phillips, was the son of Thomas by Alice, daughter of Thomas Trentham, the son of Edward, who first bore the cognomen of Hosier after settling in Shrewsbury, the son of Deicws ab Howel ab Ieuau, fourth son of Ednyved Gam, previously mentioned, and so descended from Tudor Trevor. They amassed a large estate in the neighbourhood of Shrewsbury, and at one time owned Berwick Park, which they sold to the Powis family.

The family of Waring was much connected with law,

Warin de Onneslow, 1311
 |= Alice, 1283

Robert of Onslow, Shelton, Woodcote, and Bickton
 |= Cecily

Roger, buried at St. Julian's, Shrewsbury, 1373
 |= Margaret, d. of William Leton

Richard, buried at St. Julian's
 |= Catherine, d. of John de Betton

Simon of Woodcote
 |= Margaret, d. of Richard Corbowe of Salop, 1407

Richard, buried at St. Chad's, 1456
 |= Agnes, d. of Nicholas Clements of Shrewsbury

Nicholas, merchant, buried at St. Chad's, 1510
 |= Christian, d. of William Lyster of Rowton

Richard of Salop
 |= Mary, d. of Thomas Grafton

Adam, dead in 1549
 |= Eleanor, d. and coh. of Nicholas Waring, son of

Thomas, second son of Simon above, sister of
 |= Anne, wife of Sir Robert Brooke

Richard of Woodcote and Salop, born at Charlton
 |= Margery, d. of John Hosier and Elizabeth Phil-

Hall in Shrewsbury, dead in 1616
 |= Margery, d. of John Hosier and Elizabeth Phil-

 |= lips his wife; married 11 Feb. 1576

John de Balliol, lord of Barnard Castle, and founder, with his wife, of Balliol
 |= Devorgilda, Countess of Oxford, ob. 1269

Robert of Onslow, Shelton, Woodcote, and Bickton
 |= Cecily

Roger, buried at St. Julian's, Shrewsbury, 1373
 |= Margaret, d. of William Leton

John Scot
 |= Sir William Scot of Brabourne, co. Kent, ob. 1350

Michael
 |= Emma

William Scot of Brabourne
 |= Marcella

John, temp. Henry IV
 |= the heiress of Cumbe

Sir William Scot of Scott's Hall, co. Kent
 |= Isabel, d. of Vincent Herbert or Finche, ancestor of the Earls of Win-

chesles, etc.

Sir John Scot of Scott's Hall, Comptroller of the Household to Edward IV
 |= Agnes, d. of William Beauchef of The Grange, Gillingham, Kent

Sir William Scot of Scott's Hall, K.B., Warden of the Cinque Ports
 |= Sibella, d. and heir of Sir John Lewkenor of Goring, Sussex, by Joanna,

his wife, d. of Richard Halsham, and heir of her uncle, Sir Hugh

Sir John Scot of Scott's Hall
 |= Anne, d. and heir of Reginald Pympe of Nettlestead, co. Kent, and of
 |= her mother, Elizabeth, d. and heir of John Pashley of Smeath

Richard Scott, ob. 16 Dec. 1554
 |= Fanmeline, d. of Sir William Kempe, Knt.

 |= Mary, d. of Sir Bryan Tuke, Knt.

 |= Scott of
 |= Scott's Hall

Richard Scott
 |= Mary, d. of George Whettenhall of
 |= Hertal Place, Kent. She married,
 |= 2ndly, Fulke Onslow

a

Richard Scott
 |= Mary, d. of Sir William Kempe, Knt.

 |= Mary, d. of Sir Bryan Tuke, Knt.

 |= Scott of
 |= Scott's Hall

b

^a Richard Barker of Hagh-
mond, and Dorothy, his
wife, daughter and heir of
William Poyer of Bes-
low, co. Salop. This
Richard was son of James
Barker of Haghmond,
and Dorothy, his wife,
d. of Richard Clive
of the Styche

^b Charles Scott of Godmersham, *ob.* 1617
=Jane, d. of Sir Thomas Wyatt of Allington
Castle, beheaded by Queen Mary

^c Anthony Scott
=the heiress of Betton, co. Salop

Richard Waring, *ob.* 1683, of The Hayes
=Elizabeth, d. of Timothy Levins,
Sergeant-at-Law
Adam Waring of Lincoln's Inn, *ob.* 30 Jan.
1700, of The Hayes
=Dorothy, only d. of Laurence Wood, buried
at St. Chad's

Richard of The Hayes, died at
Shrewsbury, Feb. 1718
=Margaret, eldest d. and coh.
of Robert Hill of Tern, now Attingham

Richard Hill Waring, *o.s.* 1789, and
devised his estates to his cousin
=Margaret, d. and h. of Sir George
Wynne of Leeswood, *s.p.*

Major John Scott, Waring, H.E.I.C.S., the friend of Warren Hastings, M.P. for
Stowbridge. Devisee of his cousin, Richard Hill Waring. Sold Ince, The Hayes,
and the other estates. Born 1747. He married three wives, and had a numerous
issue. One of his daughters was mother of Charles Read, the celebrated
novelist, lately dead, who was Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, and of the
family of Read of Ipsden in that county

Richard Scott of Shrewsbury, *ob.* 1628
=Anne, buried at St. Chad's, 1620

Isaac of Shrewsbury, born 1584
=Elizabeth, d. of Thomas Stephens and
Eleanora, his wife, d. of Roger Bering-
ton of Shrewsbury by his second wife,
Frances, d. of John Houghton of
Beckbury, co. Salop (?)

Mary Scott
=Francis Forster
of Ruckley Grange,
s.p.

Richard Scott of Shrewsbury, *ob.* 1692
=Susannah, d. and coh. of John Gardner
buried 1769

Dorothy =John Scott of Shrewsbury,
buried 1769

Jonathan Scott of Shrewsbury, *ob.* 1692
=Capt. Richard Scott of a younger branch
of Weston
=John Farmer

Elizabeth, eldest son, of Betton,
born 1647; Mayor of Shrews-
bury, 1688; *ob.* 1716

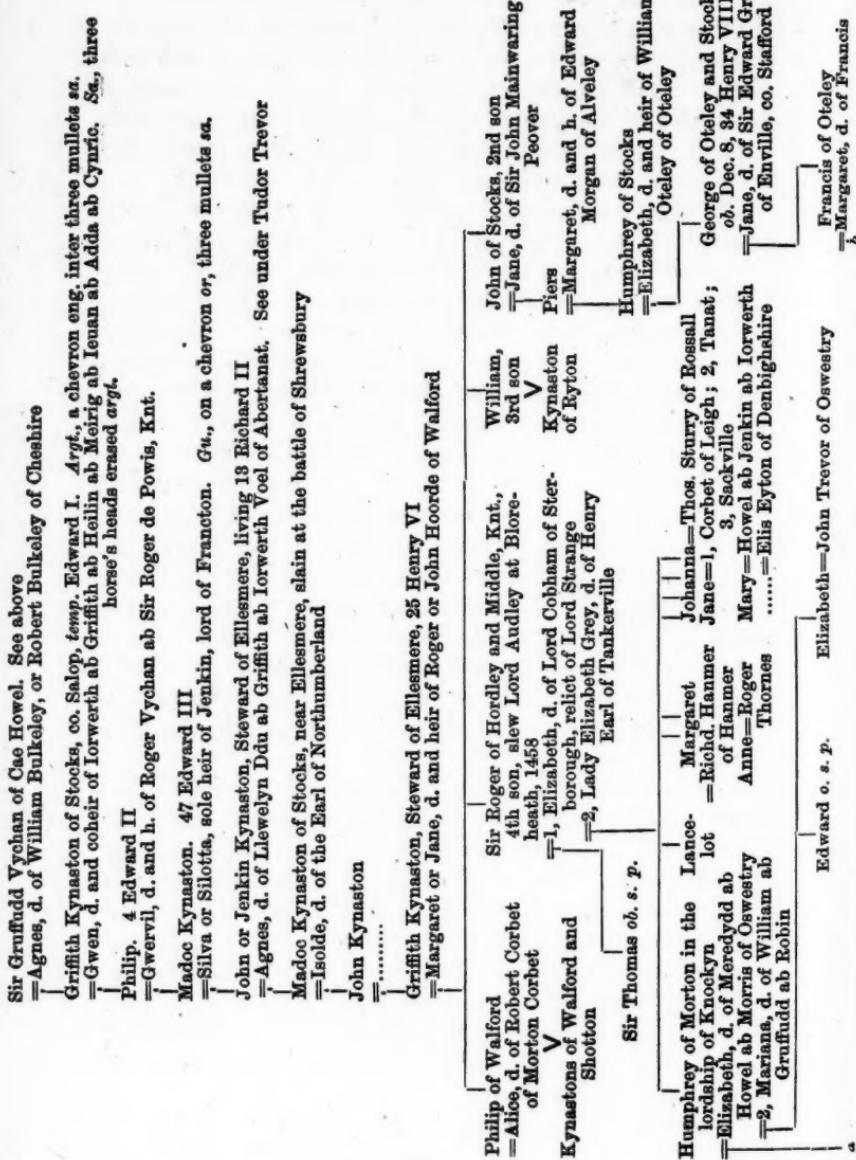
Charles Scott Stokes of Beachley, co. Glouce-
stershire and Streatham
=Emma, d. of Samuel Jenkins of Beachley,
and heir.

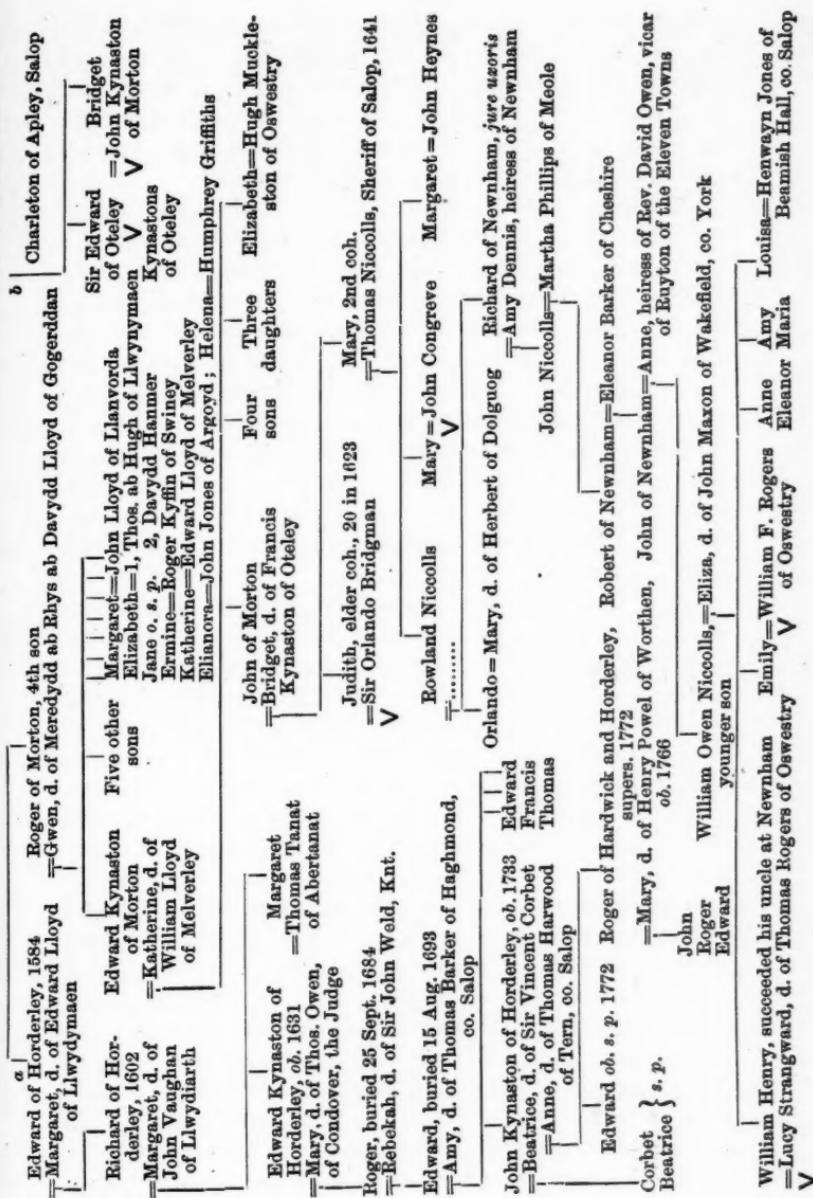
and Richard Hill Waring was Recorder of Oswestry. He was also a great botanist, and adorned his grounds at The Hayes with a great variety of scarce shrubs and plants. The Scotts, on the other hand, were for the most part military men, several of them being connected with India, while others of the family were known for their piety and munificence in restoring churches.

Passing southward, along the rising ground, we come to High Lea, a modern house, but containing many objects of interest. We have already spoken of the alabaster slabs from Plas yn y Pentre. There is also here a casket of fifteenth century work, containing numerous secret drawers and other means for concealing or securing papers and things of value. It is composed of wood nearly 2 inches thick, ornamented on the outside by brass-work. In the thickness of the wood are placed two screws by which it might be fastened down to any larger and less movable piece of furniture. The heads of these screws are within the casket, so that it would be impossible to get at them without opening the lid. It came from Selattyn, but its previous history is unknown. Here also are some Kynaston portraits; two in oval frames, representing a lady and gentleman of the seventeenth century; and a third, a larger one, of a lady and child, anterior in date to the other two.

The Kynastons were one of the chief families in Oswestry, and resided in a large house near the church, since made into two residences, one of which is now the Vicarage. They are legitimate descendants of the Princes of Powys, and became divided into many branches or families, as the subjoined pedigree shows (see pp. 54, 55). Those of whom we speak as seated at Oswestry were a junior branch of the Hardwick family, and were forefathers, in the female line, of some still living in or near the town, such as the families of Rogers and Kyffin-Salter.

It will be noticed that Judith, the senior co-heir of John Kynaston of Morton, married Sir Orlando Bridge-





man, the Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, to which office he was appointed in 1667. Little has been said of this family previously to this date, but it must not thence be inferred that it was a new one, an inference too commonly made when a family rises into greater eminence than it had previously occupied.

Sir Orlando Bridgeman was the son of John Bridgeman, Bishop of Chester, and was educated at Queen's College, Cambridge, where he graduated in January 1623. Having entered at the Inner Temple, he became deeply learned in the Common Law, and rose to the position of Chief Justice of the Common Pleas. An insolent and turbulent party in the House of Commons, desirous of setting at nought the constitution, having caused the civil war of the seventeenth century, made the position of this eminent man one of considerable difficulty. He was chosen Member for Wigan in the Long Parliament, and took the king's side, from which he never wavered.

Dr. John Bridgeman, Bishop of Chester, the father of the Lord Keeper, was of a Gloucestershire family, and married a daughter of Dr. Keylar, Archdeacon of Barnstaple; but some confusion seems to exist beyond this point, one authority stating that the Bishop's father was Edward, High Sheriff of Devonshire in 1578, while Ormerod says that his father's name was Thomas. There is probably a confusion amongst the several members of the large family of his grandfather, William Bridgeman of Great Dean, co. Gloucester, who married firstly, Anne, daughter and coheir of John Woodward of Great Dean, by whom he had six sons, of whom Thomas was the eldest; and secondly, Mary, daughter of Richard Brayn, of Little Dean, by whom he had seven more sons, of whom Edmond, or Edward, the eldest, died *s. p.* William Bridgeman was the son of John Bridgeman of Great Dean, co. Gloucester, by his first wife Alice, daughter of William Thesdore, his second wife being Joane, daughter to William Clarke of Great Dean, by whom he was father of Mary, wife of John Steventon.

Prince says that Dr. Bridgeman was born in the city of Exeter, not far from the palace gates there, and was sent to Magdalen College, Cambridge, made rector of Wigan by James I, and consecrated Bishop of Chester 9th May 1619. He died 1649, and was buried at Chester. Anthony Wood, on the other hand, says that the Bishop died in 1657-58 at his son's house at Morton, near Oswestry, and was buried at Kinnersley Church, near Morton, with this inscription :—“ *Hic jacet sepul-
tus Johannes Bridgeman Episcopus Cestriensis.* ” The son here mentioned is, of course, Sir Orlando Bridgeman, who acquired Morton Hall and the estate there with his wife Judith Kynaston, as above.

After the death of his first wife, the Lord Keeper married Dorothy, daughter of Dr. Saunders, Provost of Oriel College, Oxford, and left issue by both matches. He died at his villa at Teddington, 25th June 1674.

While speaking of the name of Bridgeman, we may mention that there was another John Bridgeman, Councillor of the Marches, apparently of quite a different descent, being son of Edward Bridgeman, 1592, by Elizabeth, daughter and heir of William Charleton, son of William, son of William, son of William, son of John, son of Thomas of Suffolk, and to him very similar arms are attributed, *viz.*, *az.* (or *sa.*) ten bezants on a chief *argent*, a lion passant guardant *ermines*. Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Bridgeman, married Vincent, second son of Sir Richard Hussey and Mary Corbet his wife.

The Bridgeman family were seated at Castle Bromwich, near Birmingham, a fine old mansion, which they purchased from the Devereux family, and which is still in their possession. The match with Judith Kynaston was the first which connected them with Shropshire, though their influence there, and representation of the blood of its chief families, was subsequently greatly increased, so that at the present day they rank among the first.

It will be remembered, that in moving southward

along the rising ground to the west of the church we come again upon the place where the battle raged in Saxon times. The old yew-tree now in the garden of High Lea marks the spot where was deposited one of the relics of St. Oswald carried off by the eagle. That this is not simply a local tradition is shown in Pennant's *History of Whiteford*, who, speaking of the streams in that parish, says: "The largest independent rivulet is that which gushes from Ffynnon Oswald, or the Well of Oswald, in the township of Morton Ychlan. It takes its name from the Saxon monarch, martyr, and saint, Oswald, King of the Northumbrians, who was defeated and slain on October 5th, 642, near Oswestry, by the pagan Penda, King of the Mercians, who hung his limbs on stakes dispersed over the field, as trophies of his victory. Some of the tradition reached our parish, for there is near to the Well a certain field called 'Aelod Oswald', or Oswald's Limb, as if one of them had found its way to this place. This stream divides the parish of Whiteford, for a certain way, from that of Holywell."

Continuing southward we come to Broom Hall, formerly the seat of Mr. Tozer Aubrey, now of Mr. Edward Williams. It is in no way remarkable, being situated on a wedge of land between two roads, one of which touches the outbuildings, while upon the other side is a lawn sloping down towards the drive to Llanvorda. This estate and that of Llwynymaen, which adjoins it, were one until the death of Richard Lloyd of Llanvorda and Llwynymaen, 8 Sept. 1508, who separated them, leaving that of Llanvorda to his elder son, John, and that of Llwynymaen to his second son, Edward.

For the origin of the family of Lloyd of Llanvorda we must ascend to the sixth century, when Nudd the Generous, son of Seisyllt ab Cedig ab Dyfnwal Hên ab Maxen Wledig, pastured his numerous flocks under the care of Llawvrodedd Varchog. From which we are no more to infer that the founder of the house was a simple herdsman under the sainted Prince than that

Her present Majesty's Master of the Horse is a simple groom ; or that because St. Nudd was owner of 21,000 milch cows, therefore he was a large provision merchant. Flocks and herds in those days represented wealth ; and the fact that this form of capital so constantly appears in our earliest histories points strongly to the fact that the original Britons were a peace loving nation, cultivating and improving their lands.

Hedd Molwynog, the son of Greddy ab Tygynnyd ab Llawr ab Llawvrodedd Varchog, a nobleman of Is-dulas, co. Denbigh, and head of one of the Noble Tribes, bore, *sable*, a hart passant *argent*, attired *or*. He lived at Henllys, in the parish of Llanvair Talhaiarn, and perhaps by a usage derived from the saintly lord of his forefathers, dispensed his alms to the poor in the Maes y Bendithion. Such peaceful occupation as looking after his lord's herds did not fall to the lot of Hedd Molwynog. His flocks were troops of brave Britons ; his lord was Davydd ab Owain Gwynedd, Prince of Wales, with whom he ravaged the country of the English up to the walls of Coventry. Times had changed, and henceforth the descendants of Hedd Molwynog must defend their country and goods against marauding invaders. We give his descendants, so far as illustrates our history, taken principally from Harl. MS. 1982 (see pp. 60, 61).

It will be observed in this pedigree that Meuric Lloyd changed his arms from those borne by his ancestors,—a very common practice with Welsh families settled in England. The reason of his migration is said to have been that in his own country, at Tir Meurig Llwyd, certain English lords had established themselves, and so oppressed the ancient possessors of the land that they could not obtain right or justice. Incensed by such ill treatment, and burning with indignation, Meuric Lloyd, at the head of his brave tenantry, entered the place where the English judges were sitting, slew one of them as he sat upon the bench, and taking prisoners many of the other officers of the court,

Hedd Molwyneg. *Sa.*, a hart passant *arg.*, attired or

Gwrgi

Arfeth=..... d. of Rhadvach ab Divg ab Rhys ab Edred ab Enathan ab Jasseth ab Carwed ab Marchudd. *Gw.*, a Saracen's
head erased *pr.*, wreathed *arg.* and *sa.*

Raiadvach=..... d. of Y Gwion ab Hwfa ab Ithel Velyn of Yale

Gwyon=Efa, d. of Edneued ab Grufudd ab Meurig ab Elynhaearn

Bleddyn=Dyddgu, d. of Cynric ab Llywarch ab Heilyn ab Tyfyd ab Tangno ab Ystwyth ab Marchwystl ab Marchweithian

Bleddyn Vychan=Angharad, d. of Meredydd Ddu of Anglesey

Bleddyn Llwyd=Gwennis, d. of Ieva ab Iorwerth ab Niniac ab Cyfrin ab Ehiwallon; or, according to others,
Generis, d. of Hwfa ab Iorwerth ab Ieuaf ab Niniac, etc. *Sa.*, three lions passant
in pale *arg.*

Meirich Llwyd bore *arg.*, an eagle displayed with two necks *sa.* Cynwig, from whom came the Lloyds of Hawarden, etc.
=Agnes, d. and heir of Ieuaf Vychan, Constable of Knockyn (ab Ieuaf ab Cinalyz ab Rhyn ab Einion Ewell), by Avis, daughter
=and heir of Einion (by Gwefyl), d. and h. of Sir Roger Powis, Knight of Rhodes, ab Grono ab Tudor ab Rhys Sais, son of
Gwilym (by Eleonor, d. and h. of Thomas ab Llewelyn ab Owain), son of Gruffudd de la Pole (by Margaret, d. of Sir Howell
Pedolau), son of Gwennwynwyn, Prince of Powys by Margaret, d. of the Lord Rhys of South Wales, etc., as above. This match
brought Llwyn y Maen and Llanvorda into the family

Gruffudd Vychan of Llanvorda and Llwyn y Maen

=Delli, d. of Ieuaf Gethin ab Madoc Kyffin

Madoc Llloyd=Gwenllian, d. of Davydd Lloyd ab Ieuaf ab Madoc ab Cadwgan Gwenwyn ab Gruffudd ab Beli, etc.

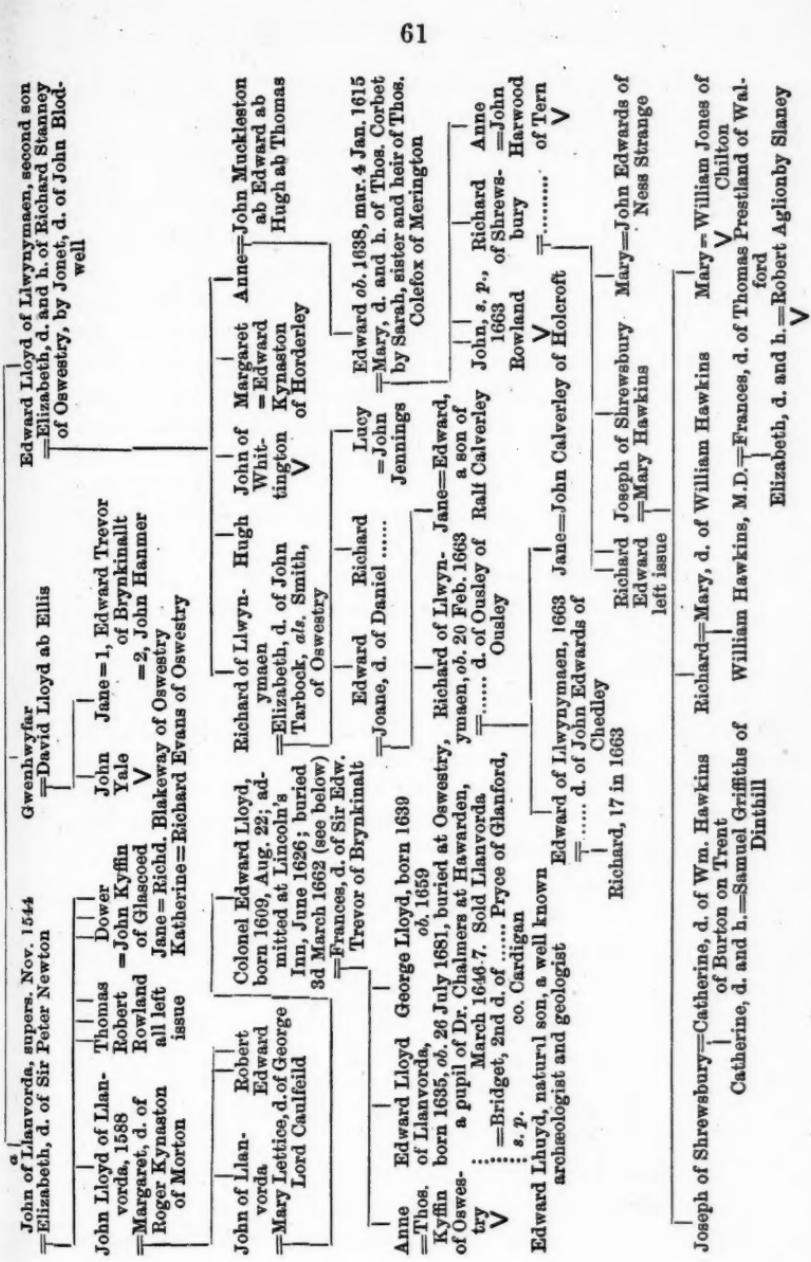
Meredydd

=Gwenhryfar, d. and h. of Howel ab Ieuaf ab Einion Gethin of Cynllaith, ab Iorwerth ab Cadwgan ab Rhiwallon ab Bleddyn
ab Cadwgan ab Ririd ab Rhiwallon. Others say Einion Gethin of Glascoed, ab Iorwerth ab Cadwgan ab Rhiwallon ab Bleddyn
ab Cynfn ab Kynaston of Stocks

Robert Lloyd, ob. 10 Sept. 1498=Margaret, d. of John Kynaston of Stocks

Richard Lloyd, ob. 8 Sept. 1508

=Margaret, d. of John Edwards Hen of Plas Newydd, Chirk, "Lady of the Mantle and Ring"



hanged them upon oak trees in Uwch Dulas, as a warning to the English to be more just in future.

Such a course of conduct, however, brought upon him the vengeance of his enemies. His lands were seized, and himself pursued with such ardour that he was obliged to fly for protection to the sanctuary of Halston. Here, after a time, he managed to procure the protection of John Fitzalan, lord of Oswestry, and afterwards Earl of Arundel, who was desirous of his assistance as captain over a body of Welsh troops destined for the Continent. Having, with his compatriots, greatly succoured and assisted the Emperor of Germany, he was distinguished by that potentate by the grant of a new coat of arms founded upon those of the imperial line, namely, *argent*, an eagle with two necks displayed *sable*. This coat is visible upon a handsome old timber mansion near the Cross in Oswestry, which was probably the residence of the junior branch of the house settled in that town.

The Lloyds of Llanvorda suffered deeply in the civil wars of the seventeenth century. In 1643 Colonel Lloyd headed a strong force at Oswestry on the part of the King. He died on the 13th of February 1662, and was buried in the Llanvorda vault in the chapel on the north of the chancel in Oswestry Church, having the following inscription :

“Temporibus diris pietas legique Deoque
Immota hac terra jam translata jacet.”

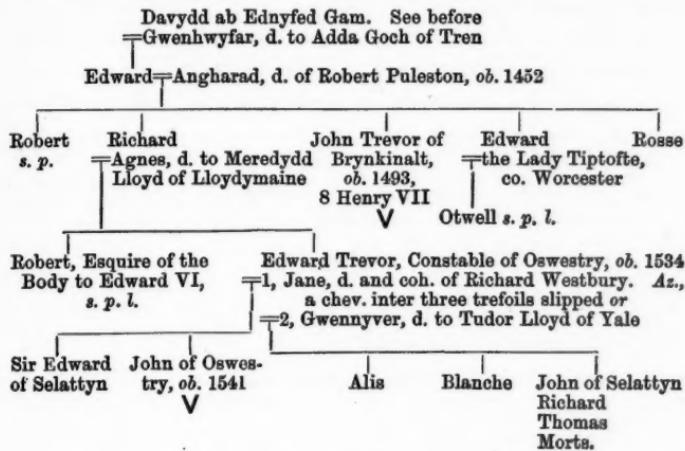
His lady, Frances, daughter of Sir Edward Trevor of Brynkinalt, Knt., died on the 15th of December 1661, and was buried in the same vault, with this inscription :

“Who bore her sex with peril of her life,
A loyal subject and a loving wife.
Her God and King restored, her heart ran o'er;
More than brimful with joy, could hold no more.”

There are still extant letters of their son Edward, who pitifully deplores the difficulties in which he found himself, oppressed by debt, and forced to sell his estates

at a sum which he considered not equal to their value. He calls Sir William Williams, to whom he was obliged finally to sell them, the "Leviathan of our lands". The purchase took place about 1680, and so ended the connection of the Lloyds with Llanvorda. It will be noticed that they were connected with many families in the neighbourhood of Shrewsbury.

The following, taken from Harl. MS. 1977, shows that the Trevors also were connected with Oswestry :



The Llanvorda estate passed, as above related, by purchase to the family of Williams, in which it still continues ; but the old mansion was destroyed by fire, and a substantial modern house erected in its place, prettily situated upon high ground, backed by woods, and overlooking the valley of the Morda, a stream which runs below. The estate of Llwynamen adjoins Llanvorda, and is connected with Penylan.

The rise of the family of Williams to their position among the first landed proprietors of the Principality was rapid but continuous ; and though they obtained the Llanvorda estate by purchase, far the greater bulk of their property has come through alliances with the heirs of ancient British lines ; consequently they repre-

sent not only the wealth but also the blood of many of those illustrious houses ; and are themselves of ancient lineage, deducing their descent from Cadrod Hardd (who was also father of Cilmin Droed ddu), lord of Tal-ybolion in the tenth century.

Sir William Williams, Speaker of the House of Commons, *ob.* 11 July 1700 ; created a Baronet in 1688

= Margaret, d. and heir of Walkin Kyfin of Glascoed, buried at Llansilllin, 10 Jan. 1705, aged 110

Sir William Williams, M.P., of Llanvorda, by purchase, *ob.* Oct. 1740

=1, Jane, d. and h. of Edward Thelwall of Plas y Ward, co. Denbigh, by Sydney, d. and h. of William, son of Sir John Wynn of Gwydir.

See above. Marriage settlements dated 1686

=2, Catherine, d. of Mutton Davies of Gwysanney, *s. p.*

Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, born Robert Richard Williams of Penbedw, 1692 ; killed by a fall out Williams M.P. for Flint, *ob.* 1759 hunting, 26 Sept. 1749 of Erbistock, =3, Annabella, d. and h. of

=1, Anne, d. and coh. of Edward s. p. Vaughan of Llwydiarth, *s. p.*, *ob.* 1748

Chas. Lloyd of Trenewydd

=2, Frances, d. and h. of George Shackerley of Gwersyllt Annabella, coh. Jane, coh.

=R. Philip Puleston

=Robert Lloyd of

Sir Watkin Williams-Wynn, of Pickhill Swanhill

ob. July 1789 V V

=1, Lady Henrietta Somerset, fifth d. of Charles, fourth Duke of Beaufort, s. p.

=2, Charlotte, d. of George Grenville, and sister of the Marquis of Buckingham

Sir Watkin Williams-Wynn, born 26 Oct. 1772

=Lady Henrietta Antonia Clive, eldest d. of Edward Earl of Powis

V

(To be continued.)

ON THE ANCIENT TENURES AND SERVICES
OF THE LANDS OF THE BISHOPS
OF ST. DAVID'S.

AN endeavour will be made in the following pages to give an account of the ancient tenures and customs which once prevailed, as incident to the lands held of the Bishops of St. David's, so far as the scanty materials available for the purpose will allow. The subject is an interesting one, and deserves to be rescued from the oblivion into which it has fallen.

Conquest, and the consecration of a Norman as Bishop, in the person of Bishop Bernard, introduced the English language, manners, and customs into the Pembrokeshire portion of the diocese, and with succeeding Bishops, tenures, which gradually superseded whatever was Welsh; but elsewhere—especially in the greater part of Cardiganshire and in Carmarthenshire—the laws and customs of the Principality of Wales continued to prevail as late as the reign of Henry VIII.

The destruction of books and MSS. in the library of St. David's Cathedral during the great civil war, and carelessness and neglect at a later period, have greatly reduced the means of information as to the early history of the see. Extracts from an old Roll of the more interesting presentments of the Jury at a Court held in 1326, during the episcopate of Bishop David Martyn, by the Chancellor of the diocese, have been fortunately preserved. From these extracts, and the report of the Commissioners in the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* of Henry VIII, we gain the following information as to the tenures prevalent in the diocese, and the services and customs which were attached to them. We will commence with a translation of the extracts referred to:—

"The Jurors¹ also say that it is the duty of the burgesses of St. David's to guard the fugitives to the church for one night at their risk ; also in war time to follow the Lord Bishop with the shrine of the blessed David and with the relics, wherever it may be, so that they can return home on that night ; also in war time to guard their own town and its circuit, as one of the services of the burgesses of St. David's.

"And the said tenants of the vill of Porthlysky shall give as leyrit, if a virgin, 2s., and if unchaste, 20d., and their duty is to guard the prisoners in the Lord's gaol, and conduct them to Lawhaden and Castle Maurice, and to follow them with the horn to the gallows.

"The Jurors also say that the easements of the stone and wooden buildings there are worth yearly 3s., according to the true value, and the hagard² there is worth, to let, 6d., as part of the profits of Castle Poyntz and Newgall (Nova villa) ; also that the easements of the houses of the same manor are worth yearly 2s. ; and if there be a wreck, it is their duty to follow with the horn and guard the goods there with others of the country ; and all hold (their lands) by ancient tenures by the services of the vill Damar, which are similar to the services of Castle Maurice ; it is their duty also to follow the constable to the sea shore, and to guard the goods coming there from a wreck of the sea ; and they say that the constable shall have of the goods of any one condemned, 5s.

¹ The title of the Roll from which the extracts were made was—"Extenta terrarum et redditum Domini Episcopi Menevensis facta per Magistrum David Fraunceys Cancellarium Menevensem tempore venerabilis patris Domini David Martyn D. G. Episcopi loci. A.D. 1326." (James MS., Bodl. Library, viii, p. 339.) The extracts, printed in the Appendix to Fenton's *Pembrokeshire*, have been examined with the original, and omissions and corrections have been supplied and made.

² A "hagard" may, perhaps, have been a building of wattle-work. Spelman, in his *Glossary*, has "haga, domus", and says it was built of interlaced branches, as was the custom in Ireland.

"Also they say that Adam, armiger, gives to the lord for his protection 2*d.* at Easter and Michaelmas; also Avelyn gives to the lord for the same 3*d.* at the same terms; Annot Foreyn, 2*d.*; David Walter, 3*d.*; and he removes this year to Wolfcastle; also Belinda Loyd gives for having the protection of the town 6*d.* yearly; also Simon Nikelyn gives for the same 4*d.*; also Alice of Kedwelly in New Moat (Nova Mota).¹

"Also they say that a certain Bishop of St. David's, by name David,² formerly gave, as they have heard from their elders and others worthy of credit, seven carucates of land with his daughter, and the land is called Drym, and had been formerly land of the fee, or lordship, of the Lord Bishop in the vill of Lawhaden; and in war-time they ought to guard the country; and if the Bishop, in war time, should pass through his bishopric, they ought to follow him with the relics of the blessed David, as far as the town of Carmarthen.

"And all the aforesaid shall further give for each acre 1*d.*; and the heir of any one after a death, whatever be his age, may enter on his inheritance as if of full age, without any wardship; and in war they shall do their service as the said freemen, and shall give on the collection³ of sheep in every third year, on the Kalend of May, of every house one; and if there be any robbers, or pillagers, in the land of the Lord Bishop, all of Welsh tenure are bound to find at their own charges the officers who guard the country victuals and drink, when needed; and to conduct the prisoners from the Court to the Castle, and from the Castle to the Court, and if they be condemned at the lord's suit, with horn raised in the Welsh Court to hang them. If prosecuted at another's suit, they shall do the same in the district of Lawhaden; and for leyrwit, if the woman be married out of the parish, 2*s.*; and if she be married within it, they shall give nothing. And

¹ One of the Bishop's manors in Pembrokeshire.

² Probably David Fitzgerald, consecrated in 1147, died in 1176.

³ A custom prevalent in South Wales, often styled "Calanmai".

all the aforesaid shall give heriot and leyrwit, and do all services as the tillers of the soil (*coloni*) of Lantesey.¹

“And all the free tenants in Cardiganshire ought to pay toll of things and animals bought and sold in the country of Llandewy Brevy ; and the catchpoll of the town shall, on the steward’s coming, find firing, salt, and candles, at his own expense, and shall take the charge of prisoners in the town of Llandewi Brevi ; and they shall give for leyrwit, whether in the case of marriage, fornication, or adultery, 2s. in the vill of Atpar.

“And all matters of difficulty and doubtful trials ought to be determined in the High Court of Lawhaden, and there they are bound to come ; and the steward of the Lord Bishop, on his first entry, shall have the collection of sheep ; and the constable shall receive as his fee, on each livery of seisin, 5s., and of the goods of any one convicted, 5s., and the bedell, as accustomed, shall have 5d. of the flour of every damaged cask (*vase attaminato*) as it may be found ; and if the cask be full, he shall have nothing. In the same manner of flesh, cheese, grain, and in grain in the straw (*blado*) the inner² stalks (*garbas*) of the sheaves of every kind of grain ; and, if anyone dies intestate, the lord shall have all his movable goods, and if a person so dying intestate be tenant of any freeman, and the lord first take possession of the goods, the lord’s bailiff may have the goods so taken without claim ; and if he comes later, he shall lose them, and they shall be confirmed to the superior lord in Meydrim.”³

A lapse of two centuries effected many changes in the original tenures and the services incident to them. Many of the old customs were replaced by new ones, and the variety of tenures was increased.

The report of the Commissioners, 27 Henry VIII, in the *Ecclesiastical Valor*, furnishes an account of the

¹ Lamphey.

² “*Interiores*” probably was in the original “*inferiores*”.

³ In Carmarthenshire.

possessions of the see, and of the tenures and services which then existed. The temporal possessions of the Bishop comprised the Castle and Manor of Lawhaden, as an entire Barony, the town of St. David's, the lordships of Pewidiawk, Dyffryn Towy and Dyffryn Teifi, the Manor of Lamphey, several mesne manors in the counties of Pembroke, Carmarthen, and Cardigan, and the Palace—then in ruins—by the side of the Cathedral Church.

Throughout his territory the Bishop enjoyed *jura regalia*, and exercised all the privileges of a lord of the Welsh Marches ; he had his prison for all felonies and transgressions, and for clerks convicted or attainted ; and in his castle of Lawhaden, the head of his Barony, his Treasury and Chancery, with his seal for all original writs and their execution by his Chancellor throughout his territory ; a monthly Sessions held before his chief steward at Lawhaden, a hundred court, and several other courts. Some of the tenants within his Barony held their lands of the Bishop by knight service, and as their lord he was entitled to the feudal incidents of wardship, marriage, and relief ; other tenants held by charter, others in gavel kind, a tenure which prevailed very largely in Kent, and still exists there. In gavel kind tenure all the sons of a deceased tenant shared in the inheritance alike ; a tenant, on attaining the age of fifteen, could sell and convey his land acquired by descent, without his lord's licence, and without payment of a fine ; his land did not escheat in case of his attaignment for felony, and was forfeited only for treason and by outlawry for felony ; he had the further privilege of devising his land by will, prior to the enabling statute of Henry VIII. The gavel kind tenants of St. David's were liable to a relief only at the rate of 10s. for every carucate of land, and so in proportion for any greater or less quantity, whether the heir was under age or of full age. Other tenants held their lands by the more unusual tenure known as Borough English, the inheritance in such tenure descending,

according to custom, to the youngest son, and were liable to pay to the lord one year's double rent, as a relief. Other tenants held by the tenure of the Welsh hundred of St. David's, and were called *Tudwaldi*¹; their duty was to serve, according to the custom, with their ploughs, or carts, in the necessary works of the lordship in buildings, repairs, and the like; on the death of anyone a heriot of 5s. was due to the lord. Other tenants held their lands by the rod, and paid a fine for their *seisin* on admission to their lands; also a heriot, relief, and mortuary, as each happened to fall due, and did the accustomed services of the manor in which their land was situate.

The remaining tenants held by mere Welsh tenure, according to the laws of *Howel Dda*, which the Commissioners condemned in strong terms as the most imperfect of laws, unwritten, without order, and conducive to strife; a tenure which the statutes or regulations made at *Rhuddlan* in 12 Edward I had so far modified as to confine the descent of the inheritance to all the sons equally, exclusive of illegitimate sons,² and, in default of male heirs, extend the descent to legitimate women, heirs of the last successor, whose shares were to be assigned to them in the King's Court, although it was contrary to the laws before used in Wales. A Court of Great Sessions was held every third year for the Welsh tenants before the Justices appointed by the Bishop. The fees of the Courts so held in the lordships of *Llandewi Brevi*, *Abergwilly*, *Dyffryn Towy* and *Dyffryn Teivi*, were valued at £24. The Bishop's tenants were liable, in addition, every

¹ The Rev. Canon Thomas suggests, as the possible derivation of this term, "Tud", a tribe, with the land which they occupied, and "Gwaelod", one of the four ancient "cylchs" or divisions of the parish.

² *Giraldus* enumerates three things as the ruin of the Welsh of his day,—the division of the inheritance between natural and legitimate sons, hence frequent fratricides; the practice of sending their sons to be brought up by others; and their refusal to be governed by one prince.

third year, to a collection, called Cymortha ; from every English carucate a sheep of the value of 12*d.*, or that sum in money ; and of every tenant or inhabitant of Welsh land a cow, or ten sheep, or 2*s.* in money. The value of the collection amounted to £74, payable as a composition for the collection on Michaelmas Day. The Bishop was also entitled, on the death of any tenant, or his alienation of his land, to the tenant's beast, if he remained within the Bishop's territory, or, if elsewhere, 5*s.*

The tenements (*mansiones*) of Welsh tenants were divisible on a descent into shares, called Gwelie, or beds,¹ and from each bed a family descended continuously in the bed of its ancestor ; an apportionment of the rate, or assessment for the collection and the talliage of the Sessions, payable in money, for the enjoyment of their liberties, laws and customs, was made on each bed, and so the Commissioners report that a bad law, no freedom, and a perverse custom do a public wrong.

The evils arising from the division of an inheritance among all the sons were removed by the Statute 27 Henry VIII, c. 26 ; which declared that all manors, lands, and hereditaments within the Principality of Wales should be inheritable after the English tenure, without division or partition, and after the laws of England, and not after any Welsh tenure, nor after the form of any Welsh laws or customs.

R. W. B.

¹ "Wele" or "gwele" are frequently mentioned in the North Wales Extents in the *Record of Caernarvon*. Much interesting information on this subject may be obtained in Rowlands' *Antiquitates Parochiales* (1710), published in the First Series of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*. He appropriately renders "wele" as "stocks", and traces, in some cases, the descent from a stock. As early as Edward III there were several "wele" from the same stock in a township, of which two or more persons named, and others their coheirs, claimed the possession.

AN OLD PICTURE OF THE DOLMEN AT PENTRE EVAN.

IN 1796 Fenton printed "A History of Pembrokeshire by George Owen, Esq., of Henllys", in the second volume of the *Cambrian Register*, from MSS. in his possession. Can any member of the Cambrian Archaeological Association say what has become of that document?

In the Harleian Collection in the British Museum there is a manuscript history of Pembrokeshire by George Owen, in the characteristic Elizabethan handwriting, on paper with the "Tankard" water-mark; but this, in several important particulars, differs from Fenton's edition. Chapter 7 in the British Museum MS. is wanting in Fenton's, while chapter 8 becomes 19 in the latter. Perhaps the most interesting feature in the Harleian MS. is a very careful description of the great Pentre Evan Dolmen as it appeared at the beginning of the seventeenth century, to which is appended a sort of plan-drawing.

Thinking that our members might like to compare this with what they saw during our Fishguard Meeting in 1883, I made a copy of the same. A drawing of the Dolmen as it *now* is will be found in our Journal, Series V, vol. i, p. 137.

ED. LAWS.

"A sheweth the great stone mounted on highe upon othere stones, being 3 foote thick, 9 foote broode, and 18 foote longe.

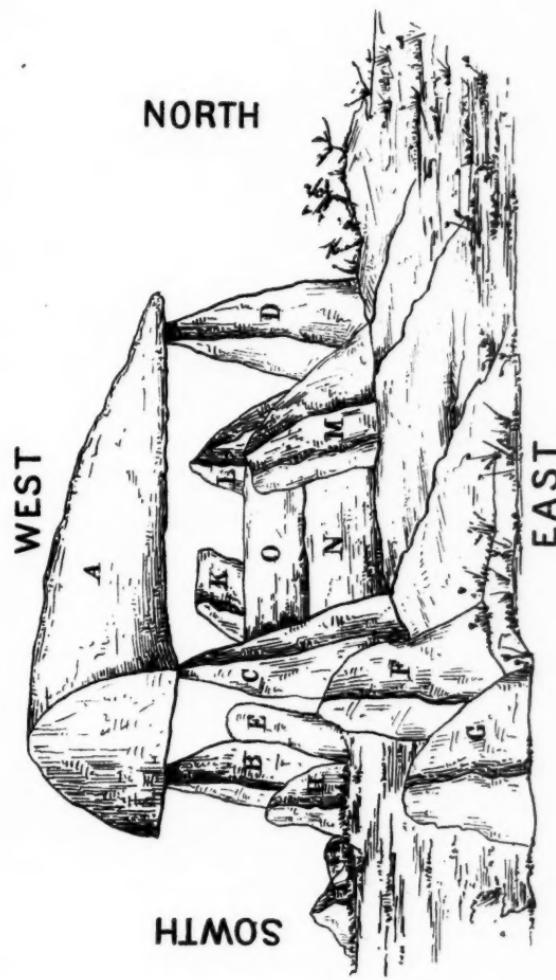
"B and C, two stones that holdeth uppe the greater and thicker end of the great stone towards the southe.

"D sheweth the stone that holdeth the thinner end of the stone towards the north.

"E, a stone underneathe the thicker end of the great stone, A, placed between B and C, but shorter, and toucheth not the great stone.

"F and G, two stones sett circularwise, adjoining unto C.

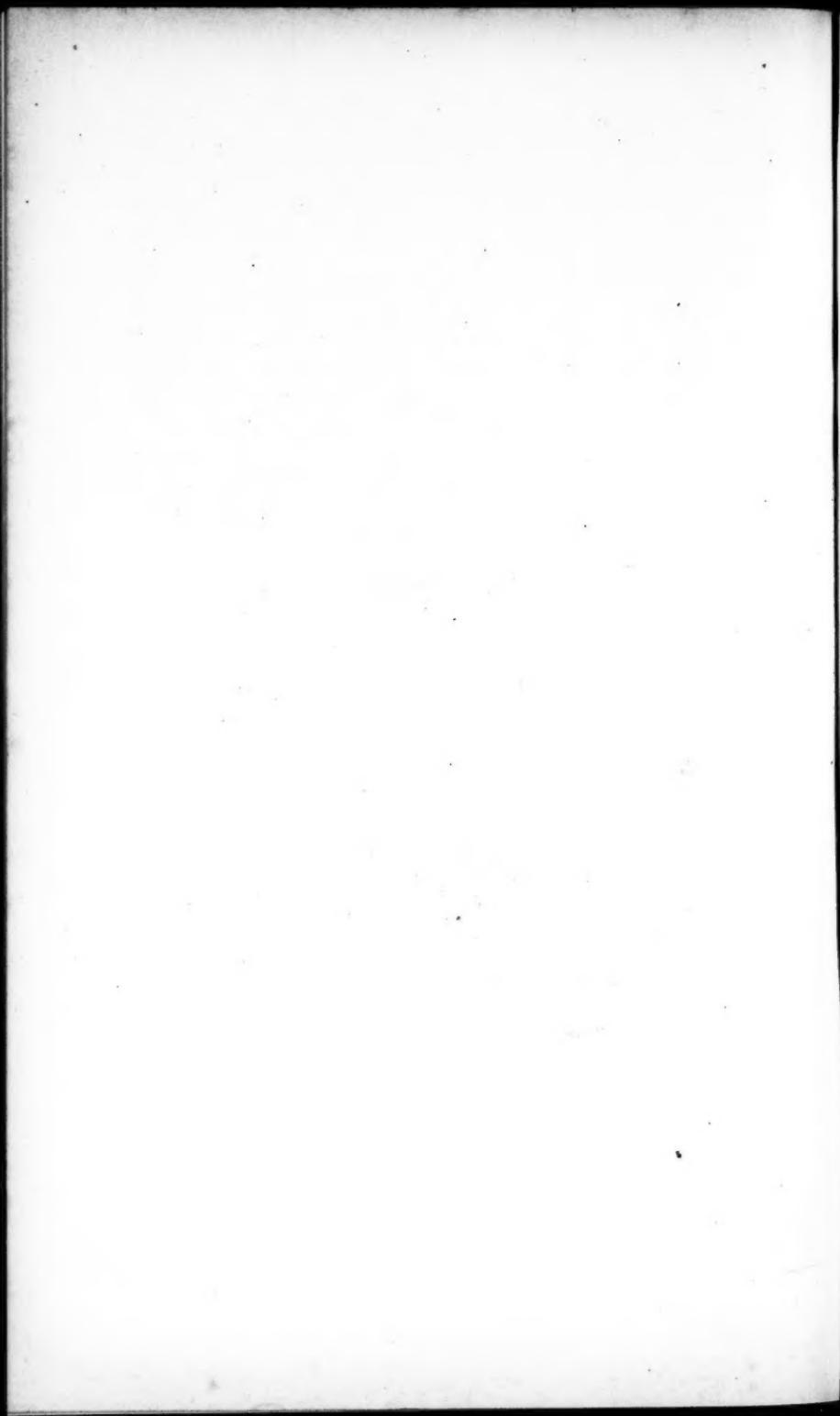
"H and I, two other stones sett on the other side, in like sort next the stone B.



THE DOLMEN AT PENTER EVAN.

[From the Harleian MSS.]





"All which seaven stones, viz., B, C, E, F, G, H, and I, doe stand circularwise, like in forme to the new moone, under the south ende of the greate stone A.

"K and L, two stones sett on end, upright, under the western side of the greate stone A, but toucheth not the same; but K somewhat removed outwarde by the fall of the great part, O, which broke from the greate stone A.

"M and N, two stones placed on ende, upright, under the easter side of the greate stone A, to confront K and L on the other side; but N is now fallen down, and lyeth flatte upon the grounde.

"O, a piece of the greate stone A, broken of, and fallen from the wester side of the same sithence the erectinge thereof, as may apeare, and beinge of seaven foote long, and five foote broode, and half a yarde thicke.

"Gromlech signifieth 'caverna petrarum'. (Esai 7, v. 19.)

"Finis. 18 May 1603."

THE CRYSTAL PEBBLE AT RHIWAEDOG.

THE illustration on p. 313, 5th Series, vol. i, is not a very correct representation of the stone at Rhiwaedog. During the visit of the Cambrian Archaeological Association to the old mansion last August I had an opportunity of examining and carefully measuring the object. The following few lines, therefore, on the form, size, and possible material of the pebble may be of interest.

As regards form, the stone is not a perfect sphere as illustrated. It is distinctly ovate. The narrower diameter, too, is considerably less one way than the other when measured on two planes at right angles with each other. In size, the largest diameter of the Rhiwaedog stone is one-tenth of an inch less than the engraving; the narrowest diameter, three-tenths less than shown, —a considerable item in so small an object.

The stone is described as a "precious heirloom" of "pure rock-crystal". This may be so; but it is possibly a mere block of rolled, transparent quartz. It may have

been a local crystal originally, or a lump of "vein-quartz", which is frequently more clear than ordinary quartz-rock. Such stones are found at Aberystwith and other places. I have one exactly half the diameter of the Rhiwaedog example. The Welsh specimen has the appearance of a naturally rolled pebble polished by a lapidary. It has not to me the appearance of an artificially produced spheroid of rock-crystal.

Not the slightest evidence is given in the paper that the pebble ever belonged to Owen Gwynedd, who died in 1169. Does the tradition extend back further than the Misses Iles, who died in 1832 and 1825? The globular ball in the British Museum, once termed "Dr. Dee's Touchstone", with which the Rhiwaedog stone may be compared, is artificially shaped, and, as it now appears, never belonged to Dr. Dee.

WORTHINGTON G. SMITH.

Obituary.

MR. CHARLES ALLEN.

AMONG the recent losses sustained by the Association few will be more regretted than that of Mr. Charles Allen. It will be felt especially by all classes of his friends and neighbours at Tenby, for the promotion of whose welfare and enjoyment he had cheerfully exerted himself for nearly thirty years. Those who attended the Pembroke Meeting of the Association in 1880 will not have forgotten his kind and cordial hospitality.

It is not known how long his family has been settled in Pembrokeshire. The first of his name who appears on the roll of sheriffs is William Allen of Gelliswick, who was Sheriff of Pembrokeshire in 1696, and from whom Charles Allen of Tenby, who filled the office in 1876, was sixth in lineal descent. He was the fifth of the six sons of the Rev. D. Bird Allen, who died Rector of Burton in Roose, December 31st, 1831. The eldest son, Joshua Jullian, who succeeded to scattered properties in Roose and Dewisland, died at Bath, in his eighty-sixth year, on January 2nd, 1885. The second son, William, died Rector of St. Bride's and Bosherston, both in Pembrokeshire, April 9th, 1872. The third son, James, formerly

Vicar of Castlemartin, became Dean of St. David's in 1878. The fourth son, Bird, to whose memory a monument was erected by public subscription in the south aisle of the chancel of Tenby Church, died in command of H.M.S. *Soudan*, October 25th, 1841, at Fernando Po, on his return, with Captains W. Allen and Trotter, from a disastrous ascent of the river Niger. The sixth and youngest son, John, is Archdeacon of Salop.

The fifth son, Charles, the subject of this notice, entered the Bengal Civil Service in 1827, and retired from it early in 1857, a few weeks before the mutiny broke out, being at the time a member of the Legislative Council of India. He settled immediately afterwards at Tenby, where he built the goodly residence in the Norton, in which he died, November 5th, 1884. By his first wife, Mary, who was his second cousin, and the youngest sister of Thomas Allen, Barrister-at-Law, and formerly the Treasurer of our Association, he left six sons, five of whom hold Government appointments in China, India, or Burmah, while the fourth is Vicar of Shirburn, Oxfordshire.

MR. ASKEW ROBERTS.

Mr. Askew Roberts, the Editor of *Bye-Gones*, died on Wednesday, Dec. 10th, at his residence, Croeswylan, Oswestry, at the age of fifty-eight. Mr. Roberts, who owed his Christian name to descent from the family of Anne Askew, the martyr, was born at Oswestry, and there the whole of his life, with the exception of two or three years in early manhood, was passed. In 1848 he was one of the contributors to *Oswald's Well*, a local magazine, for which Mr. Shirley Brooks wrote a serial story; but the magazine was succeeded in 1849 by the *Oswestry Advertiser*, and to the conduct of that paper Mr. Roberts devoted all his energies for the next twenty years. After selling the copyright and retiring from business, Mr. Roberts kept up his connection with the *Advertiser*, by occasional contributions, until 1871, when he began the publication of an antiquarian column called *Bye-Gones*, which was republished in quarterly parts, and continued by him with unflagging vigour up to the week of his death.

Bye-Gones, we believe, was the first column of the kind published by the weekly press, at any rate in this part of the kingdom, and it soon became so successful that many well known antiquaries and philologists were numbered among the contributors. One of the most constant of these was the late Mr. W. W. E. Wynne of Peniarth, with whose assistance, in 1878, Mr. Roberts brought out a fresh edition of the *History of the Gwydir Family*. But it was in collecting materials for the history of his native town that he took the greatest delight. In 1881 he published a volume of *Contributions to Oswestry History*, collected from the *Transactions* of the Shropshire Archaeological Society, to which he was a frequent contributor; and the last paper from his pen, revised by him in November, when he was weakened by prolonged illness, was an interesting

account of the gateways of the town, which will appear in the Part of those *Transactions* published next February. It was, however, as the writer of the *Gossiping Guide to Wales*, of which over 50,000 copies have been sold, that Mr. Roberts was most widely known; and in passing one of the many editions through the press he had the advantage of assistance from the late Mr. Wynne and the late Rev. R. Williams, by both of whom the book was carefully revised. Mr. Roberts also wrote an account of the Wynnstay family, under the title of *Wynnstay and the Wynns*, and was a contributor to the Papers of the Powysland Club and other antiquarian publications. He was one of the first members of the Shropshire Archaeological Society, and was elected upon the Council; and he also belonged to our own Association, where he found many valued friends. They now lament the loss of a writer who did much to illustrate the history of the Border and to popularise antiquarian pursuits, and a bright and genial comrade who was always ready to help, and who found much of the pleasure of his life in giving pleasure to others.

Miscellaneous Notices.

EDWARD II'S RETREAT INTO GLAMORGANSHIRE.—The accompanying letter was written, to judge from the signature, by Mr. Isaac Redwood of Cae Wern, near Neath, a former member of our Association, and appeared in *Notes and Queries* for December 27th, 1856. A brief extract from Mr. H. Hay Knight's paper is given in our Journal, Series II, vol. i, p. 313, noting the king's presence at Caerphilly, on Oct. 29th and 30th, 1326, and his capture in trying to regain the Castle on Sunday the 16th of November following; but as the letter is so much more full, and has not, we believe, appeared before in the Journal, we are glad to present it to the notice of our members.—EDD.

'In the first volume of *The Lives of the Lord Chancellors and Keepers of the Great Seal of England*, by Lord Campbell, there are errors of some importance, which should be rectified in the new edition now preparing for publication. These errors are contained in the following extracts from the work,¹ and relate to some of the last events in the life of Edward II.

“On the 20th of October 1326, the King having gone away with Hugh le Despencer to Ireland and left the realm without any government, the prelates, earls, barons, and knights assembled at Bristol and chose Edward, the King's son, Custos of the kingdom whilst his father continued absent. On the same day the Prince assumed the government and issued the necessary legal proceedings under his privy seal, ‘because he had no other for the purpose’.

“When the King returned from Ireland he found himself already

¹ Pp. 204 and 205 of the second edition.

dethroned. The Queen was now in the enjoyment of supreme power. She kept her husband in close confinement, hypocritically pretending to lament his misfortunes. She pretended to associate the Prince, her son, with herself in the government; and she contrived to get the Great Seal into her possession, which considerably facilitated her proceedings, for less respect was paid by the multitude to the privy seal which she had hitherto used.

“The Bishop of Hereford was sent to the King at *Kenilworth*, with a deceitful message, to request that he would give such directions respecting the Great Seal as were necessary for the conservation of the peace, and the due administration of justice. The King, without friend or adviser, said he would send the Seal to his Queen and son, not only for these purposes, but likewise for matters of grace. He then handed the Great Seal to Sir William le Blount, who on the 30th of November delivered it to the Queen and the Prince; but the Queen had the uncontrolled dominion over it. She pretended to hand it over to *Ayremyne*, the Master of the Rolls, as Keeper, and she employed it to summon a parliament at Westminster, in her husband’s name, for the purpose of deposing him. According to the tenour of the writs under the Great Seal, the parliament was to be held before the King, if he should be present; and, if not, before *Isabel*, the Queen Consort, and *Edward*, the King’s son.”

“The errors referred to are contained in the preceding extracts, and a brief notice of the military writs issued by Edward after the hostile landing of *Isabella* will prove that he did not go to Ireland, but that his flight was into Glamorganshire in South Wales.

“*Isabella* landed near *Harwich* on September 25, 1326, and on October 10th, military writs were tested by *Edward* at *Gloucester*, calling out with the utmost expedition levies from the Marches and Borders of Wales. (Rot. Pat. 20 Edw. II, M. 12.) On October 12th, the King was at *Westbury*, near *Newnham*. (See Patent Rolls, M. 12, of that date.) On the 14th and 15th he was at *Tintern*, where he appointed *Thomas de Bradeston* to the custody of *Berkeley Castle*. On October 16th, the King was at *Strigil Castle*, where he remained a few days. On Monday the 20th he empowered *Hugh le Despenser*, *Edmond Hacluit*, and *Bogo de Knoyville*, to seize the castles of *Grosmont*, *Skenfirth*, and *Whitcastle*, whilst *John Bennet* was directed to seize the castle of *Monmouth*. On Monday, October 27th, the King was at *Cardiff*, still taking measures to cover his retreat. At *Cardiff* the King appointed *Howell ap Yorwerth ap Griffith* and *Howell ap David* to raise the whole population of *Maghay (Magor)* and *Wentlwg*. Writs, of the same date, were addressed to *Evan ap Meuric* and *Evan ap Morgan* for *Nethesland* and *Kilvey*, and various other individuals received similar appointments for the different districts of *Glamorganshire*. Commissions were also issued for *Usk* and *Abergavenny* and the adjoining territories of *Monmouthshire*. (Rot. Pat. 20 Edward II, M. 7.)

‘On October 28th, another writ is tested by the King at Cardiff, ordering the levy of 400 foot soldiers of the land of Glamorgan. From Cardiff the King removed to Caerphilly, whence on October 29th and 30th he issued commissions giving extensive powers for raising forces in Pembrokeshire, Glamorganshire, and Monmouthshire. On Nov. 4th he arrived at Margam, granted or confirmed the manor of Kenton to the abbot, and issued a writ directing the guarding of the coast and sea-ports against his enemies and rebels. The following day, November 5th, the King was at Neath, and tested at that place a writ for raising all the forces of Gower, both horse and foot. (Rot. Pat. 20 Edward II, R. 7.) On Nov. 10th, the King issued at Neath a safe-conduct for the Abbot of Neath, Rees ap Griffith, Edward de Bohun, Oliver of Bourdeaux, and John de Harsik, as envoys to Isabella. This document is given in the Patent Rolls in the Tower. (*Fæderæ*, p. 647, vol. ii, part 1, edit. 1818.) The seizure of the unfortunate King took place on Sunday, November 16th, and he was yielded up to the charge of Henry of Lancaster. Edward was then removed to Monmouth, and there, on Nov. 20th, delivered up the Great Seal to Sir Wm. le Blount, who gave it up to the Queen at *Marley*, in Worcestershire, on Nov. 26th, 1326. On the 30th of that month, Edward II was at Ledbury, and not at Kenilworth.

‘In tracing the retreat of Edward after the landing of Isabella, the Public Records are unanswerable evidence, and I would briefly contrast the facts of the case with Lord Campbell’s statements. Edward’s flight was into Glamorganshire, *not to Ireland*; Edward gave up the Great Seal at Monmouth, *not at Kenilworth*; and Sir Wm. le Blount delivered it up to the Queen and her son on the 26th, *not on November 30th*.

‘For the information contained in the preceding remarks I am indebted to a valuable paper read to the Neath Institution in 1849, by the Rev. H. H. Knight, B.D., Rector of Newton Nottage, Glamorganshire, “On the Retreat of Edward II into Glamorganshire, A.D. 1326.”

‘I offer no apology for the length of my communication, as it could not properly be curtailed. *Historic errors* should be promptly corrected; the erroneous statement of one historian is copied by his successor, and errors are thus permanently ingrafted on the historic records of a country. History should realise Plato’s description of the Supreme Being, “truth is his body, and light his shadow.”’

R.

CAERGAI, MERIONETHSHIRE.—Some portions of a Roman altar-tomb have been accidentally brought to light here whilst ploughing the field to the east of the farmhouse. The stone is red sandstone, which has been broken into three pieces, and the sculptured upper portion has been almost entirely destroyed; but the inscription, which is very clearly cut, and perfect, reads :

IVLIVS . GAVERONIS . F
FE . MIL . CHO . T . NER

In the next Part of the Journal we hope to give an engraving and a full account of the stone, which has been removed, for its better preservation, to Wynnstay, Rhuabon.

Review.

OVERTON ("CAULLID IN AUNCIENT TYME ORTON MADOC") IN DAYS GONE BY. By GEORGE JOHN HOWSON, A.M., "Parsonne of ye PAROCHE." Imprinted at Oswestry by Woodall and Co., at the Caxton Printing Offices. MDCCCLXXXIX.

We cordially recommend this quaintly entitled parochial monograph, and thank Mr. Howson for his little book. It is not many country villages that can boast so interesting a history as Overton; it is still fewer that have had the good fortune to have their story told so pleasantly. When we think of the abundant material which Flintshire, with its English, Welsh, and border antiquities, comprises within its limits, and contrast its fortune with that of Montgomeryshire, we are tempted to ask why it should not have its Englefield Club to do for it what the Powysland does for its neighbour? Indeed, we should be glad to see each of the North Wales counties follow the good example set before them. Who will be their *vates sacri*?

Eight brief chapters describe its ancient history—district and house names, municipal and parliamentary history—for it had once at least a mayor, and is a contributory borough—the church, the charities, the traditions and customs, and the old families, with two appendices, giving respectively the annual charters, and a short notice of the socio-political club, the Cycle. After pointing out that it derived its cognomen from Madoc, the elder son of Meredydd ap Bleddyn ap Cynvyn, Prince of Powis, Mr. Howson thus summarises its earlier history:—"At the time of the Conquest, 1066, it is said Overton was in the possession of a Saxon chieftain, but was granted by the Conqueror to Robert Fitzhugh, one of his followers. Edward I, in the fourteenth year of his reign (1286), gave the lordship to his Queen Eleanor, who granted it to Robert Crevecoeur, with the privilege of a weekly market and fair. In the 20th year of Edward's reign (1292) he made it a free borough by charter. The same Monarch, in the following year (1293), commanded Reginald de Grey, Chief Justice of Chester, to go personally to Overton, and to assign to the burgesses and such other as might be induced to become inhabitants, competent lands within the demesne of Overton Castle and Wood, to build them burgages, and in the 28th year of his reign (1300) Edward granted to the burgesses an exemption from toll for seven years, and other immunities. Edward II (1307) gave the borough and lordship to his Queen Isabel, and in the fourteenth year of Edward III (1341)

they were granted, together with the lands in Maelor, to Eubule le Strange, Baron of Knockyn, with a confirmation of the preceding charter, which was also confirmed and enlarged, with additional privileges, in the 20th year of Richard II (1397). The lordship was later granted by Henry IV (1400) to Sir John Stanley, Knight, and it continued in his family till the 41st year of Elizabeth (1599), when William, Earl of Derby, devised it to Sir William Brereton of Malpas; then it passed into the hands of the Hanmer and Gwernhaylod families, and during the last quarter of a century the latter portion has since come into the possession of the present owner of Brynghys" (Edmund Peel, Esq.)

Of the castle, which Leland says was "throuen downe by the violence of the Dee river chaunging his Botom", not so much can be said now as when he quaintly wrote, that "one part of the Dices and Hille of ye Castle yet remaineth. The residence is in the Botom of Dee." Where in the kingdom is "such a curious combination of civil and ecclesiastical circumstances" to be found as this?—"On a jutting point of land below Knolton Hall, where the Shellbrook joins the river, the following remarkable conjunction occurs, or did occur till 1849. One may stand in England and Wales; in the provinces of Canterbury and York; in the dioceses of Lichfield, Chester, and St. Asaph; in the Deaneries of Wrexham, Malpas, and Ellesmere; in the circuits of Oxford, North Wales, and Chester; in the counties of Shropshire, Flintshire, and Denbighshire; in the hundreds of Oswestry, Maelor, and Bromfield; in the parishes of Ellesmere, Overton, and Erbistock, and in the townships of Duleston, Knolton, and Erbistock."

The place-names in this district are very curious—a strange admixture of English, Welsh, and Saxon; and we do not wonder at some hesitation and weakness here. The church is very fully and well described, and there is a useful account of the charities. The old soldier, who was master of the Free School, had a delightful way of drilling arithmetic into his pupils. "He dictates each step to a whole class, who repeat it after him in a chanting tone." Thus, "about an inch from the top, and an inch from the left-hand side, set down seven." And then he continues, "about half an inch to the right set down six." But if the pupils were asked to put down seventy-six on their slates, they would be perfectly unable to do so. But this, alas, was in the good old times, before Inspection and Codes and Over-pressure. We have only space just to notice further the customs of "Souling" on the day after All Saints' Day, with the rhymes sung on the occasion; and the continued use of the Curfew bell. When, however, Mr. Howson says that "there is another bell rung at 8 a.m. every Sunday morning to let people know that the service will be held as usual", is it not rather an insufficient explanation? We have the same custom in our own parish, and it has always struck us that it is a memorial of an early celebration of the Eucharist, or, at all events, an earlier Matins than our present Morning Prayer.